

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCING THE PENSION
PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I am here to speak to you this morning because \$3.5 trillion in private pension funds are at risk. Why? Because the Clinton administration has targeted private pension funds as a new way to finance their liberal social spending agenda.

Faced with an angry revolt of voters, fed up with an oversized and overintrusive Federal Government, Clinton's advisers devised a behind the scenes, incremental strategy to achieve Clinton's pension grab.

The overall strategy came from a campaign document called, A National Economic Strategy calling for an \$80 billion investment in an array of social projects that will be leveraged with public and private pensions.

President Clinton and his Department of Labor are trying to use private pensions to fund social investments. These social investments include: Public housing, infrastructure, and pork-barrel projects. The administration has dubbed these social projects economically targeted investments or ETI's, but I prefer to call them PTI's or politically targeted investments.

Stage 2 in Clinton's great pension grab came in June 1994, when Labor Secretary Robert Reich issued an interpretive bulletin which defined ETI's in a way that makes them seem consistent with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, or ERISA. This law was specifically designed to ensure the safety of America's private pension funds. The strength and force of this law has now been undermined.

Stage 3 in Clinton's pension-fund grab was the establishment of a clearinghouse intended to showcase ETI investments and give them the Federal Government's seal of approval. The Clinton Labor Department, without congressional authorization I note, has already contracted to spend \$1.2 million to get the clearinghouse up and running.

Stage 4 is now in the process of unfolding. As members of the press know, it has been widely reported that the President will likely nominate Assistant Treasury Secretary Alicia Munnell to be the next Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Not long ago, Munnell proposed a 15-percent Federal tax on private pension funds to help finance the Federal Government's liberal spending habits. Once planted at the Fed, not only will Munnell be completely outside of the reach of Congress, she will also be strategically situated to help the administration execute its grab for private pensions.

Let me emphasize that targeting private pension fund investments is a radical and dan-

gerous idea. ETI's violate the clear mandate of ERISA that a pension fund manager must give complete and undivided loyalty to the pension beneficiaries. Let me quote directly from ERISA: a pension fund manager must "discharge his duties with respect to a plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of (i) providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries; and (ii) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan."

Besides ETI's obvious conflict with ERISA, the best economic research indicates that pension funds that target social investments produce yields well below market averages. For instance, a 1983 study by none other than Alicia Munnell found that public pension funds that targeted social investments had assets that were significantly riskier, less liquid, and earned lower yields. Also, a 1993 study by Roberta Romano of Yale Law School concluded that the greater the political influence on the investment decision, the lower the corresponding return. And, a 1994 University of Pennsylvania study by Olivia Mitchell determined that public pension funds required to make a certain portion of in-State investments generated lower investment returns.

In light of the empirical research on ETI's and given their dubious legal standing, stage five and beyond in the great pension fund grab becomes easy to predict. The President and his administration will seek ways for the Federal Government to offer subsidies, guarantees, and other imaginative techniques to shield pension trustees from blame when ETI investing pension funds get into trouble.

Richard Ferlauto of the Center for Policy Alternatives gives us a clue to their plans: "ETI programs must be enhanced through the development and use of appropriate risk reduction mechanisms. Examples include state-funded loan guarantee programs, state or private insurance pools, and insurance premiums . . ."

This means taxpayers will be put at risk as well.

The ultimate objective would be to implement a social-responsibility requirement for private pension funds similar to the one now being imposed on banks—an ETI quota for every private pension fund. One need only refer to the ETI quota bill introduced on February 24, 1995, in California to realize the potential damage to the pension community.

What would a 5-percent quota mean if enforced at the national level? In 1993, total private pension fund assets in the United States amounted to \$3.5 trillion. A 5-percent ETI quota would mean that the Government would suddenly have at its command a whopping \$175 billion with which to enact the liberal social agenda. More insidiously still, a quota of even this magnitude would mean that politicians had succeeded in conscripting private pension funds into the compulsory economic service of the U.S. Government.

What Secretary Reich would make permissible today, will become compulsory tomorrow.

Today, I am introducing a bill that will protect the 36 million private pension participants from President Clinton's pension fund grab. My bill, the Pension Protection Act of 1995, will not alter the fiduciary duties laid out in ERISA. Instead, my bill will simply reiterate that the act means what it says, no more, or less.

ERISA couldn't be clearer. Trustees may not invest in ETI's because by definition ETI's seek to benefit someone other than solely the participants and beneficiaries of the pension plan; and ETI's pursue an objective other than exclusively the interest of the plan's participants and beneficiaries.

My bill removes any uncertainty by making it unambiguously clear that solely means solely not primarily or even overwhelmingly; and my bill makes it unambiguously clear that exclusively means exclusively not almost only or even just about completely. Exactly what parts of solely and exclusively doesn't the Clinton Labor Department understand?

My bill also will prohibit the Federal Government from guaranteeing, subsidizing, or encouraging social investments. And, it will put an end to the clearinghouse.

The security of our pension funds is no small issue. Every American who plans on retiring someday should be very concerned about what the Clinton administration is up to. I believe that if we act quickly, we can ensure that everyone working today can rest easier if my bill to protect their pensions is passed.

FUNDING FOR THE INTER-
NATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION
AND TRAINING [IMET] PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on International Relations will be considering the American Overseas Interests Act of 1995, authorizing foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, this week.

The International Military Education and Training [IMET] Program will be among those authorized in this legislation. The administration considers IMET a cost-effective and critically important program in advancing the U.S. interest in enhancing allies' defense professionalism and promoting professional militaries under civilian control. Accordingly, Under Secretary of Defense Slocumbe has written to me, urging full funding of the administration's \$39.8 million request for IMET for each fiscal year. The letter follows:

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, May 5, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Committee on
International Relations, House of Rep-
resentatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I ask your support for
full funding of the Administration's FY96
budget request for the critically important
International Military Education and Train-
ing (IMET) program.

I am sensitive to the austere budget envi-
ronment, but believe that less than full fund-
ing will make it virtually impossible to con-
duct a viable worldwide IMET program re-
sponsive to the changing international situa-
tion. Our modest, but essential, \$39.8M re-
quest will request will reach more than 3,500
personnel from over 100 countries. It will en-
hance friends and allies' defense profes-
sionalism, strengthen their own training ca-
pabilities, and give us access and influence.
The IMET program directly supports the
United States' National Security and Na-
tional Military Strategies. Our regional
Commanders in Chief forcefully and repeat-
edly emphasize the program's centrality to
the success of their regional security strate-
gies.

While the FY96 request may appear to be a
significant expansion of the program, in re-
ality it would simply return IMET closer to
traditional funding levels. From FY88
through FY93, annual IMET appropriations
ranged from \$47.4M to \$42.5M. Then, in FY94,
funding was precipitously cut in half, to
\$21.25M, with only a modest recovery to
\$25.5M in FY95.

Implementing the IMET program within
dramatically lower funding levels of the past
two years has been very difficult. Since
FY91, our overriding national interest in the
promotion and expansion of democracy
around the world has required us to initiate
IMET programs with 28 new and emerging
democracies, primarily in Central Europe
and the Newly Independent States. FY94-95
funding levels compelled us to curtail these
new programs' growth, eliminate some tradi-
tional programs, and slash many more, par-
ticularly in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.
Moreover, inflation and a smaller pool of
U.S. students have significantly increased
training costs for foreign students, reducing
each IMET dollar's purchasing power. For
example, the Army War College now costs
\$14,498 per student, vice \$11,429 in FY93.

While we seek to return close to, though
still below, the FY93 funding level, it is im-
portant to understand we are not simply re-
turning to the earlier program. Important,
positive changes have been made to the pro-
gram's content and focus over the past two
years. IMET has been tightly focused on pro-
fessional military education and Expanded
IMET (E-IMET). High cost education, such
as pilot training, has been eliminated. The
technical training that is still supported is
focused on "training the trainer" so that
countries can assume more responsibility for
their own equipment-oriented instruction.
Proposed FY96 funding for new democracies
is 160 percent higher than in FY93, while
funding for traditional programs is 25 per-
cent less.

If we are to build upon our investments in
the new and emerging democracies, maintain
support for countries important to Middle
East peace, and restore some of the funding
for other traditional programs important to
our regional strategies, the FY96 IMET re-
quest needs to be fully funded. For the De-
fense Department, IMET is critically impor-
tant. I would be pleased to discuss these is-

sues with you, and greatly appreciate your
support for this important program.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Slocombe.

HONORING DR. ED WAYBURN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to
recognize the achievements of Dr. Edgar
Wayburn and to congratulate him on receiving
the 1995 Albert Schweitzer Prize for Human-
itarianism. In his illustrious career, Ed has
achieved distinction as a physician, environ-
mentalalist, and humanitarian. He is a worthy
recipient of this award and I join his friends
and colleagues in congratulating him.

Many people have described Ed as the
present day incarnation of John Muir. This is
not only an accurate description, but one
which complements the legacy of Mr. Muir
himself. During his 50 years of service with
the Sierra Club, Ed was responsible for over
103 million acres of public lands in the United
States being designated as protected areas.
These lands included portions of the Redwood
National Park, the Golden Gate/Point Reyes
region, and vast tracts in Alaska. Their pro-
tected status is a tribute to Ed's tireless en-
ergy and his lifetime commitment to the pres-
ervation of our Nation's wild lands.

On behalf of the millions of Americans who
seek respite in these natural sanctuaries, I sa-
lute you Ed and wish you and Peggy the best
in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MEDICAL GROUP MISSIONS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, re-
cently a physician from my district, Dr. Neil
Wilson of Orinda, traveled to Ecuador for 2
weeks to help Indians in three Andean vil-
lages. He went with a group called Medical
Group Missions, a nondenominational associa-
tion designed to provide assistance to needy
people worldwide.

The trip was put together by nurse Diana
Bennett, with whom Dr. Wilson had served on
the staff of Mt. Diablo Hospital.

As related by Dorothy Bowen in an article in
"The Contra Costa Sun," Dr. Wilson in 1993
journeyed to Zimbabwe, treating AIDS pa-
tients, living in cement block houses and work-
ing with serious ill patients.

This year he traveled to South America. In
describing his trip to Ecuador, Dr. Wilson said:

We represent Jesus and His teaching and
also our country * * *. The greatest gift was
from them to us. They are beautiful people
who have the courage to carry on day after
day. It's hard to complain about my life
after I get home.

It's an honor for me to recognize Dr. Wilson,
Diana Bennett and the team that traveled to

Ecuador. The work of these outstanding Cali-
fornians reminds each of us the value of self-
less service. I am pleased to recognize them
today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

KILDEE HONORS VFW POST NO. 4087

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for
me to rise before you today to pay tribute to
the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 4087.
VFW Post No. 4087 celebrated its 50th anni-
versary on April 29, 1995 at their beautiful fa-
cility that is located in my district in Davison,
MI.

VFW Post No. 4087 boasts one of the larg-
est memberships in the State of Michigan,
with over 1300 members. The officers and
members of VFW Post No. 4087 are known
throughout the community for their charitable
work on behalf of children. VFW Post No.
4087 is a major supporter of the VFW National
Home, which has provided care to the children
and grandchildren of America's veterans since
1925. VFW Post No. 4087 has also been an
active supporter of Little League Baseball in
our community, helping to provide equipment
and uniforms so that young people will have
the opportunity to play baseball. VFW Post
No. 4087 has also been an energetic sup-
porter of the Boy Scouts of America, playing
host to a local Boy Scout troop.

VFW Post No. 4087 has played a key role
in providing much needed medical equipment
to residents of the community. The generosity
of the members of Post No. 4087 have as-
sured wheelchairs and hospital beds for those
who might have otherwise gone without these
essential items. Members of VFW Post No.
4087 frequently contribute their time, and trav-
el many miles, to the nearest Veterans Hos-
pital. The visits have helped to cheer and
comfort these veterans who are sick and in-
firm. Many times through the years the Color
Guards and the Firing Squad of Post No. 4087
have participated in events honoring our coun-
try. Their reputation precedes them. This has
resulted in many invitations to attend parades
and various functions in other communities,
adding a touch of class and dignity to what-
ever event they might attend.

Mr. Speaker, VFW Post No. 4087 has pro-
vided a dignified home to the bronze plaques
that honor those in our area who served in
World War II. The plaques were formerly
housed in the Industrial Mutual Association
Auditorium but needed new home when that
auditorium was discontinued. I am particularly
pleased to read on these plaques the name of
my brother, Kenneth Kildee, who served our
country in both World War II and the Korean
War.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I
stand before you today, asking you and my
fellow Members of Congress to honor the Vet-
erans of Foreign Wars Post No. 4087. For 50
years they have stood firmly to their commit-
ment to this Nation. Their dedication to pro-
tecting and promoting the enhancement of the

human dignity of all Americans serves as inspiration to the entire community.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY MANHASSET
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the residents of Manhasset as the Manhasset Public Library celebrates its 50th anniversary. With an intense community spirit and desire to develop neighborhood-related services, the residents of Manhasset initiated a program in May 1945 that would provide the community with library services for half a century.

Organized by the local branch of the American Association of University Women, the Manhasset Library came into being in a small rented store with an initial collection of 1,500 volumes. Its first director was Ruth Cowell, who served in that capacity until 1972. Responding to the growth of the community and the increasing demand for more materials, the library grew and a new facility was constructed to house its every-growing materials and services. Ten short years later, the library continued its expansion and a new children's room was added. Shortly thereafter, the Manhasset Public Library joined the 54 member Nassau Library System. In 1972, Elaine Seaton assumed the position of library director. It was during her tenure that the library's Sunday program was developed and the Friends of the Library was organized. In 1983, with Sylvia Levine serving as the director, the children's room was enlarged and the community room created. During the past 8 years, under the leadership of Marian Robertson, the library has witnessed a rapid growth in the expansion of computerized services, audio-visual materials, business and general reference services.

As the Manhasset community looks forward to an additional 50 years of outstanding library service, I ask my colleagues to join with me in applauding its efforts to help create and maintain a truly exceptional community.

**BELARUS ON THE EVE OF
ELECTIONS**

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 14, Belarus will be holding its first parliamentary elections since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Some 2,400 registered candidates are running for 240 seats. Concerns have been raised about actions of the Belarusian Government during the pre-election period. These concerns center primarily on restrictions on the press and the assault last month on 19 parliamentarians conducting a hunger strike in the parliamentary chambers. Nearly 100 paratroopers, armed with submachine guns or wearing black masks

entered the parliament, accosted the parliamentarians, beat them and dragged them into the street. The parliamentarians were protesting President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's initiative to hold a referendum that they felt would violate the Belarusian Constitution.

Restrictions on the press in Belarus, Mr. Speaker, also appear to be growing. On April 25, President Lukashenka fired the editor of a youth newspaper—the fourth editor of a nationwide newspaper he has fired since the Presidential election last July. Earlier, on March 17, Lukashenka dismissed the editor of the Belarusian parliament's daily *Narodnaja Hazeta*, for publishing a letter criticizing the President's pro-Russian policies. Critics are understandably distressed about this and other attempts to reign in the more independent voices within the state-subsidized press, especially since the independent press remains relatively weak. In addition, according to the newspaper *Segodnya*, the Belarusian media have refrained from reporting on the election campaign so as not to anger the President.

Mr. Speaker, until recent months, Belarus appeared to be making slow but steady progress on human rights and democracy. Last year, Belarus held presidential elections that were generally free and fair, and Mr. Lukashenka defeated an entrenched incumbent by a large and unexpected margin. I have become increasingly concerned, though, about the apparent backsliding in the democratic process in this strategic country on the eve of parliamentary elections. It would be unfortunate if Mr. Lukashenka should turn around and use pressure tactics to hinder free and fair elections to the legislative branch. As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I urge the Belarusian Government to respect its international human rights commitments, but most importantly, respect its commitments to the people of Belarus through the guarantee of unhindered, open elections.

**A TRIBUTE TO JESSE J. LEWIS,
JR.**

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Jesse J. Lewis, Jr., was a graduate of Miles College, where he obtained a bachelor of science degree in business administration. He continued his concern for education throughout his life, attending numerous executive continuing education programs at colleges and universities around the country.

Mr. Lewis began his illustrious advertising and communications career in 1979 with Jesse J. Lewis and Associates, where he held several important positions. Under his direction, clients won numerous prestigious awards for advertising, including a Telly which is awarded for regional and local television advertising. His unrelenting dedication and leadership enabled his clients to grow and succeed.

In addition to marketing and communications expertise, Jesse worked extensively in

the production field. He was chief engineer at the New London Record Studios, where he supervised the production of radio spots, jingles, and custom music for local and national clients.

As a member of the board of directors for the police athletic team, the Alabama Ballet Theater and the Magic City Art Connection, Jesse was actively involved in civic and social work throughout Alabama. He was a member of the National Association of Marketing Developers, the Urban League, the Birmingham Area Musicians Association, and the Metropolitan Business Association. He was also chairman of special projects for Toys for Tots, and chairman of the Birmingham Crime Commission.

Jesse passed away suddenly due to a tragic car accident on February 26, 1995. He is survived by his loving mother, Helen; his devoted father, Jesse Lewis, Sr., former President of Lawson State Community College and Publisher of the Birmingham Times newspaper, and his brother, James Lewis.

Jesse Lewis, Jr., contributed immeasurably to the communications and business area of the African-American community of Birmingham, as well as to the constructive relationships with diverse business entities for the State of Alabama. Jesse will be greatly missed by family and friends. However, the legacy he leaves behind shall preserve an indelible impression for all of us who came to know and love him.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO RAYMOND
CLARKE ELLIS**

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Raymond Clarke Ellis of Setauket, Long Island, NY upon his retirement from Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co. on May 15, 1995.

Mr. Ellis' retirement is a very special occasion. It marks the conclusion of his 80 years of service to the Phoenix Insurance Co. That's right. Eighty years. That's a remarkable amount of time for anybody to remain employed, especially at the very same company.

On June 1, 1915, Mr. Ellis joined what was then called the Home Life Insurance Co. as an office staff person. He spent 7 years as a field underwriter and then became an assistant supervisor of agencies. In 1928—1 year before the Great Depression—Mr. Ellis was named head of the New York City agency. And Mr. Ellis has been producing business for the company ever since.

Raymond Ellis still commutes on the Long Island Railroad from his home in beautiful Setauket, Long Island to New York City. An avid swimmer and accomplished handball player, I'm sure that Mr. Ellis could continue this commute for at least another 25 years.

Mr. Ellis is also an active member of his community, serving in several charitable organizations, including the Fraternity of the Masons which he joined in 1919. As a community leader, Mr. Ellis has proven that the strongest people are those who serve others.

Raymond Ellis is certainly a model of hard work and dedication. I'm confident that if we all reflected upon the contributions that Mr. Ellis has already given, we would all be inspired to try a little harder and give a little more. He truly is an exemplary role model.

On behalf of the people of Long Island, I congratulate Mr. Ellis on a job well done. We wish him the best of luck for his retirement.

**WELCOME TO OLIVIA ALEXANDRA
BECERRA**

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I inform my colleagues that on April 25, 1995, my wife, Carolina, gave birth to Olivia Alexandra, our second daughter.

Because she was born near the end of the Easter district work period, I elected to remain in Los Angeles during the week of May 1 to be with and help care for her during her first week home. As such, I missed a number of recorded votes when the House met on May 2. I would have voted on each amendment and bill.

On motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1158, Omnibus Rescissions and Supplemental Appropriations (rollcall 303)—Aye.

On final passage of H. Con. Res. 53, visit by President of Taiwan (rollcall 304)—Aye.

On final passage of H. Res. 135, condemnation of the Oklahoma City bombing (rollcall 305)—Aye.

Oliver amendment to H.R. 655, Hydrogen Future Act (rollcall 306)—Aye.

Brown of California amendment to H.R. 655 (rollcall 307)—Aye.

**THE SARAH WEBER HOME INFUSION
CONSUMER PROTECTION
ACT OF 1995**

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Sarah Weber Home Infusion Consumer Protection Act of 1995 in honor of Sarah Weber, a young girl from Ohio.

Unfortunately, many of the most vulnerable patients who depend on home infusion therapy are currently at the mercy of certain unscrupulous home infusion providers. This legislation will ensure that patients are served more appropriately by these providers.

Let me share with you Sarah's story. Sarah was a happy little girl from Cleveland Heights, OH, who suffered from cerebral palsy and a rare digestive disorder that would not allow her to tolerate food. Given her condition, she needed to be fed and medicated intravenously. Wanting to stay with her family at home, Sarah received this treatment with her mother as her nurse. It sounds like the perfect situation. Unfortunately for Sarah and her family, it was not.

Instead, Marie was plagued by bill collectors once her \$2 million insurance policy ran out. Sometimes, the wrong medications were delivered. Thankfully, Marie was astute enough to recognize the mistake and resolve the situation before harm could be done. Sarah was dropped by one provider, without notice, left hanging by a thread between life and death, with only a day's worth of life sustaining supplies.

These are just a few of the examples of the lack of quality standards and harmful practices that exist. My bill will require home infusion companies to be licensed according to quality standards included in the law. Further, the bill would crack down on fraud in the industry by extending the current restrictions on physician referrals to companies in which they have a financial interest to home infusion companies and all payers.

I believe this bill will go far to eliminate the abuses and will restore families faith in home infusion. Many seriously ill patients depend on home infusion for their medication or nutrients. In many cases, the available technology has enabled them to remain in the comfort of their own homes while they receive treatment. Yet, what good is treatment at home if it is of questionable quality? We must ensure that the care patients receive at home is of the utmost quality and that the patient's physician is involved in the process.

A summary of the bill follows. I invite all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

**SUMMARY OF SARAH WEBER HOME INFUSION
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1995**

1. Licensure: Require home infusion providers to be licensed according to the standards defined in the bill.

The language of the bill requires persons providing, or arranging for the provision of services, to hold a license. In this context, persons will apply to individuals or companies, whichever applies.

Further, the bill defines home infusion broadly to encompass all types of home infusion providers.

2. Standards: The bill would require providers: to maintain clinical records; adhere to written protocols and policies; make services available 24 hours a day, seven days a week; coordinate all home infusion therapy services with the patient's physician; conduct a quality assessment and assurance program including drug regimen and review and coordination of patient care; assure that only trained (and licensed if necessary) personnel provide infusion products or services; assume responsibility for the quality of services provided by others under arrangements with the person; establish appropriate protocols and explain protocols clearly to patients prior to the initiation of treatment plan; and, meet other requirements which the Secretary may determine are necessary to assure the safe and effective provision of home infusion therapy services.

3. Authorizes Funds for Start up Grants to the States: The bill provides for the authorization of funds to provide assistance to the states in establishing a licensing system. It further states to require the payment of a fee for the processing and licensing of companies.

4. Restrictions on Referrals: The legislation will ban physicians from referring patients to home infusion providers in which they have a financial interest. This requirement would apply to all payers.

5. Enforcement: The bill would be enforced via civil monetary penalties determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services but not to exceed \$10,000. The Secretary may also file an action to enjoin persons from violating the Act.

6. Study: The bill would require the study of the feasibility and economic impact of coverage of infusion services that may otherwise be covered in a hospital setting.

**DR. BARBARA BARLOW, A GUARDIAN
ANGEL FOR THE CHILDREN**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues here in the house, a story about a very dedicated doctor committed to helping save the lives of our children in the Harlem community and beyond.

This guardian angel of which I speak is Dr. Barbara Barlow, chief of Pediatric Surgery at Harlem Hospital Center.

Her push for prevention in helping keep our children on the playgrounds and out of emergency rooms, was depicted recently in a story in Parade Magazine, April 16, 1995.

I am proud to have such a remarkable and devoted individual caring for the children in the Harlem community.

**HER PUSH FOR PREVENTION KEEPS KIDS OUT
OF ER**

(By Peter Hellman)

Dr. Barbara Barlow still recalls the 4-year-old boy who arrived at Harlem Hospital Center 20 years ago, soon after she had been appointed chief of pediatric surgery. "He tumbled head-first out a fourth-floor window while his mother went to answer the phone," she told me. "Multiple fractures. Brain dead. An only child. It was just so incredibly sad."

Dr. Barlow was then treating an average of one dozen children annually who'd fallen from windows. "I only saw kids who were still breathing," said Barlow. "Others had been taken directly to the morgue."

Convinced that "prevention is better than sewing them up," Dr. Barlow decided to get involved. She knew that installing inexpensive window gates would remedy the problem and that a new law required New York City Landlords to install the guards upon request. But compliance was spotty, so Barlow put her energy into a campaign, started by the city's health department, called "Children Can't Fly." Harlem students acted our dramas about window falls. They were sent home from hospital clinics with window-guard request forms. At the culmination of the campaign, "Children Can't Fly" balloons were tied to window gates all over Harlem.

The result? Last year, Dr. Barlow treated only one window-fall victim.

If window falls could be so decisively reduced by attacking root causes, reasoned Dr. Barlow, why not also the other kinds of trauma injuries to Harlem's children? Through the mid-1980s, they were being hurt at a rate that was double the national average. Now, thanks to the Injury Prevention Program that Dr. Barlow established in 1988, admissions of children with trauma injuries to Harlem Hospital have been reduced by 44 percent.

Dr. Barlow first focused on Harlem's dirty and dangerous playgrounds. Emergency-room data showed that they caused many injuries. To help upgrade the playgrounds, she persuaded the nonprofit Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, N.J., to provide a \$240,000 grant. ("A very untraditional use for our money in terms of health care," admitted Michael Beachler, a program officer for the foundation.)

Though she was outwardly confident, Dr. Barlow remembers "lying awake all night and thinking, 'What if we can't get anyone to fix these playgrounds?'" But it turned out Barlow could put people together as well as bodies. With the cooperation of city agencies, schools and volunteer groups (she calls her own role "coalition-building"), more than a dozen playgrounds were made safer. Metal swings—which too often smashed into children, sometimes fracturing skulls—were replaced by soft rubber ones. Broken climbing bars with jagged points also were replaced. Pocked asphalt, which so easily tripped dashing feet, yielded to rubberized surfaces. Graffiti-strewn walls were painted over with cheerful murals by schoolchildren. Five entirely new playgrounds with Harlem motifs were created.

Dr. Barlow didn't stop there. When a child was raped in the darkness of unkempt Jackie Robinson Park in northern Harlem, where the lights had long been out, she demanded that city officials get the lights back on. Now, Little League teams once again play on the park's renovated fields, and two of the teams are sponsored by Harlem Hospital.

While sports have their place, they can't give a child what gardening can, according to Bernadette Cozart, a gardener for the city parks department. Her "Greening of Harlem" project works in cooperation with the Injury Prevention Program. Under Cozart's eye, children fill vacant lots and playground plots with flowers and vegetables. Typical is the garden at P.S. 197, an elementary school. Roses, lilies, tomatoes, eggplants, even collard greens thrive there. "I have kids who wouldn't eat anything green until they started growing it," said Cozart.

Like gardening, the hospital's popular dance program might seem far afield from injury prevention. But time spent dancing is time away from the mean streets of the inner city. "Why shouldn't these children be loaded up with afterschool activities, just like suburban children are?" asked Dr. Barlow.

No Harlem child, however, can avoid the streets: 48 percent of pediatric trauma injuries at Harlem Hospital involve motor vehicles. So "Safety City," a course for third-graders on how to be a safe pedestrian, is part of the Injury Prevention Program (aided by the city's department of transportation). Another part of the program is the Urban Youth Bike Corps, which provides helmets and bicycle-repair instruction, while the KISS (Kids, Injuries and Street Smarts) project educates teens about gun violence.

So varied has the Injury Prevention Program become that it's easy to assume Dr. Barlow has little time left for old-fashioned doctoring. That would be a mistake. She still takes a turn of duty every fourth night, though, as a department chief, she doesn't have to.

Dr. Barlow's pioneering program is now going national, thanks to a new \$1.1 million grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Pittsburgh, Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., are the first cities to replicate it. At Harlem Hospital, meanwhile, the surest sign of the continuing downward trend in trauma

injuries is a dark corner of the pediatric ward. "We used to have patients hanging off the rafters when I first came here," said Dr. Barlow. "Now I've closed off six beds. We don't need them anymore."

SOCIAL SECURITY COURT OF APPEALS ACT OF 1995

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Social Security Court of Appeals Act of 1995 which creates a court to adjudicate appeals from Federal district court related to Social Security. A summary prepared by the minority staff of the Subcommittee on Social Security follows:

The past decade has witnessed increasing regional variation in the standards of eligibility used by the Social Security Administration [SSA] to evaluate applications for disability benefits. A significant cause of this variation is the Federal courts' increased role in reviewing SSA decisions and interpreting agency regulations. Court intervention has been, and continues to be, vitally important in protecting the right of claimants. However, the regional nature of court jurisdiction can also serve to fragment Social Security disability standards along geographic lines and result in disparities in treatment of similarly situated claimants.

To address this problem, this legislation would establish a single, national Social Security Court of Appeals. This court would be modeled after the court of appeals for the Federal circuit, which has jurisdiction over patent and trademark law, international trade, and the Court of Claims. The new court would replace the 12 Federal circuit courts of appeal in adjudicating Social Security and Supplemental Security Income [SSI] benefit appeals from Federal district courts. The court would consist of five judges with lifetime appointments. It would render appeal decisions in panels of three judges, as is the case at present with Federal circuit courts of appeal. The new court would be located in Washington, DC, but would have authority to travel as it deemed necessary. As the single body to adjudicate Social Security and SSI appeals from Federal district courts, this court would be positioned to articulate a consistent body of case law and to eliminate regional discrepancies in SSA policy.

Claimants' rights to appeal SSA decisions to Federal district courts would be unaffected by this legislation. Moreover, decisions of the Social Security Court of Appeals would be appealable to the U.S. Supreme Court, just as Social Security decisions by the circuit courts of appeal are under current law.

DOD INCREMENTAL COSTS IN SUPPORT OF U.N. PEACEKEEPING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many members have expressed interest in the scope and nature of incremental costs incurred by the Department of Defense in support of peacekeeping operations conducted or authorized by the United Nations. This issue was the subject of some confusion during the debate in the House on H.R. 7, the National Security Revitalization Act.

On January 13, I wrote to Secretary of Defense William Perry requesting detailed information on these costs. On February 15, I received an interim response from Under Secretary of Defense Walter Slocumbe, followed by further clarification in a letter from Under Secretary Slocumbe on April 18.

The Department of Defense now estimates its voluntary incremental costs in support of nonassessed U.N. peacekeeping operations at \$1.41 billion in fiscal year 1994. As Under Secretary Slocumbe points out in his latest letter:

Were the United States to credit amounts of this size against our annual U.N. peacekeeping assessment, it would cancel out our entire yearly contribution, thereby seriously impairing the U.N.'s capability to conduct peacekeeping operations.

Because these are now the latest official Department of Defense estimates of these costs, I ask that this correspondence be included in the RECORD.

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, January 13, 1995.

Hon. WILLIAM J. PERRY,
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense,
The Pentagon, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PERRY: I write concerning the Committee on International Relations impending markup of H.R. 7, the foreign affairs portion of the "Contract with America", and information we need prior to that markup in order to defend the Administration's position.

Two provisions in H.R. 7, if enacted as currently drafted, would cripple the ability of the United States to support U.N. peacekeeping operations, and might well shut down such operations altogether. Sections 501 and 508 of that legislation, taken together, would prohibit effectively the ability of the Defense Department to support U.N. peacekeeping operations, and off-set any DOD support for U.N. authorized actions against the U.S. peacekeeping assessment to the U.N.

I believe that these provisions stem from a political perception that DOD participation in or support for U.N. peacekeeping operations and related activities has had a negative impact on U.S. military readiness. While I anticipate a lengthy debate this year in Congress on the subject of U.S. military readiness generally, my problem is that we in Congress do not have the necessary information to have an informed debate on whether and how DOD support for U.N. peacekeeping operations might contribute to the readiness issue.

I therefore would urge you to provide at your earliest possible convenience the following information:

How does DOD differentiate between direct and indirect support for "Contingency Operations", and for direct and indirect support for U.N. peacekeeping operations?

What costs has DOD incurred in Fiscal Year 1994 for contingency operations for U.N. authorized operations, such as the no-fly zone in Iraq? For "Blue Helmet" operations such as UNSOM II?

How much was DOD reimbursed by the U.N. in Fiscal Year 94 for support of U.N. peacekeeping operations? In each case, at what time were DOD costs incurred, on what date did DOD request each such reimbursement, and when did each such U.N. reimbursement occur?

How much of these costs in Fiscal Year 1994 have been covered by U.S. supplemental appropriations? In cases where supplemental appropriations have been provided and the U.N. has subsequently reimbursed those costs, how much has DOD returned to the U.S. Treasury?

Who within DOD compiles information on incremental costs associated with U.N. peacekeeping operations? Is it done by each service, then collated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense? Or some other way?

I look forward to your prompt response.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, February 15, 1995.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democrat, Committee on International
Relations, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Secretary Perry asked me to respond to your letter of January 13 about the effect of HR-7 on the ability of the United States to support UN peacekeeping activities. The provisions of the "Contract with America" embodied in HR-7 that address this issue could certainly significantly reduce the funding available to the United Nations for these efforts, especially if the U.S. position becomes the model for all nations to use. Let me discuss my concerns with three particular sections of the bill.

Section 501 would require that we deduct from our UN peacekeeping assessment the "costs of United States support for, or participation in, United Nations Peacekeeping activities for that preceding fiscal year." We oppose this. If this provision is broadly interpreted and recent experience is a guide, requiring the United States to deduct these costs from our peacekeeping assessment would end all U.S. assessment payments to UN peace operations—in violation of our commitment under the UN charter—or force us to cease those military activities which we voluntarily undertake to support UN operations when they serve our national security interests.

Further, this section would invite chaos in the United Nations financial system by prompting member states to adopt our unilateral policy. For example, other NATO states may seek credit for costs incurred in enforcing the Bosnia and Iraq no-fly zones; Japan might seek reimbursement for the fund it established to underwrite the logistics costs in Somalia or for its large voluntary contributions to the United Nations peace operation in Cambodia.

The Department also takes strong exception to Section 507, which would prohibit the United States from paying UN peacekeeping assessments until we are reimbursed for all prior-year assistance to the United Nations.

The fact is, the United States already receives preferential treatment in being reimbursed promptly. Nevertheless, the process is sufficiently complex and time consuming that reimbursement takes some months to complete. In addition, any delays are due in part to the fact that many member states, including the United States, are perennially behind in paying their peacekeeping assessments to the United Nations.

Section 508 would prohibit the Department from paying incremental costs associated with participation in United Nations peace operations unless Congress has specifically appropriated funds for this purpose. This Section is an unacceptable infringement on the President's constitutional authority and could spell the end of many important U.S. operations. This provision would bar the President from deploying forces or otherwise supporting peace operations unless Congress first authorizes such operations. For example, this prohibition would have delayed the time sensitive Desert Shield/Desert Storm actions ordered by President Bush, thereby jeopardizing the success of this model of coordinated international efforts undertaken to sustain world order.

The effect of participation in United Nations peace operations on the readiness of our armed forces has been a much discussed topic. This should not be an issue. As you are aware, the Secretary of Defense has made readiness a top priority. The readiness of our military forces has clearly been demonstrated through superb performance in a wide range of contingency operations. Overall, the readiness ratings of our units remain at very high levels and the Secretary is committed to devoting the necessary resources to see our forces remain ready. Next year, in fact, our readiness funding per capita remains high, and in November 1994, the Secretary announced a \$2.7 billion quality of life initiative tailored to ensure we sustain our well-trained military personnel.

We all know that peace operations are not a substitute for vigorous alliances or strong unilateral U.S. action when it is necessary to protect our vital interests. However, well-planned and well-managed United Nations peace operations have a demonstrated capacity to effectively protect and advance U.S. security and humanitarian interests. We do ourselves a disservice as a nation if in the process of identifying and taking steps to redress the shortcomings of United Nations peace operations, we disregard or disparage the concrete U.S. interests advanced by the more than 60,000 United Nations troops—98 percent of them non-American—serving in seventeen peace operations around the globe. For example, in the Persian Gulf, a 1,200 person observer mission—which includes 15 Americans—monitors Iraqi troop movements along the Iraq-Kuwait border, demonstrating the international community's continued resolve to contain Saddam Hussein's expansionist ambitions. Another longer term effort has been the UN presence in Cyprus, where 1,200 UN troops—all non-American—have successfully prevented a flareup of violence between two key NATO allies.

The enclosed fact sheet responds to each of your questions on FY 1994 funding and reimbursement for contingency operations, as well as providing information on how the Department compiles relevant cost data. I trust that the information provided advances informed congressional debate on this issue.

WALTER B. SLOCOMBE.

RESPONSES TO REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON'S QUESTIONS

(1. How does DoD differentiate between direct and indirect support for "Contingency Operations," and for direct and indirect support for UN peacekeeping operations?)

The Department incurs costs associated with a wide range of unplanned "contingency operations." Many, but not all of these operations, are authorized by the United Nations. UN peace operations are among these UN-authorized activities.

U.S. involvement in UN related operations falls into three different categories.

(1) U.S. Participation in UN Peace Operations. A small number of U.S. troops participate in UN mandated and assessed "blue-helmeted" operations. These include some 800 U.S. military personnel serving with UNPROFOR contingents in Croatia and Macedonia and the more than 2,000 U.S. troops that served in UNOSOM II in 1993 and 1994.

(2) Support to UN Peace Operations. DoD provides various forms of support on a reimbursable basis to UN blue-helmeted peace operations under the authorities of Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act. This support takes the form, for example, of military services to move troops or equipment to and from UN peace operations and the lease or sale of various types of equipment for such operations.

(3) U.S. Participation in Operations Authorized by the UN. Other U.S. troops participate in several operations that are authorized by the UN, often at the request of the United States as a means to gain wider international participation and support. Some of these operations are carried out in close coordination with and in the vicinity of ongoing UN peace operations. Examples include U.S. forces involved in conducting the Deny Flight operation over Croatia and Bosnia, sanctions enforcement directed against Iraq and several states of the former Yugoslavia, and the Multinational Force operation in Haiti. Also included in this category is support to UN peace operations for which the U.S. is not reimbursed (e.g., transportation support in Angola).

The Department does not differentiate between U.S. direct and indirect support for contingency operations in general, nor for UN peace operations in particular. Incremental costs are calculated for all contingency operations, including those operations identified as UN related.

Pending clarification of the definitions contained in H.R. 7, the Department has not determined which of the above types of operations and the costs associated with them should be considered "direct" and "indirect" support of UN peace operations.

(2. What costs has DoD incurred in Fiscal Year 1994 for contingency operations for UN authorized operations, such as the no-fly zone in Iraq? For "Blue Helmet" operations such as UNOSOM II?)

The table below provides FY 1994 incremental costs for each of the UN authorized operations. (Note that total incremental costs incurred by DoD for all contingency operations in FY 1994 were in excess of \$1.9 billion, including responses to increased tensions in Korea, and support to pick up and process the Cuban migrants in Guantanamo and Panama as well as many UN authorized operations.)

Fiscal year 1994 U.N.-related operations DOD incremental costs¹

(In millions of dollars)

U.S. Participation in Peace Operations:	
Former Yugoslavia (Macedonia) ..	3.0

Fiscal year 1994 U.N.-related operations DOD incremental costs¹—Continued

Somalia ²	528.0
Support to UN Peace Operations:	
Cambodia	5.0
Rwanda (UN requested airlift)	10.8
U.S. Participation in Operations Authorized by the UN:	
Angola	2.6
Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia/Croatia)	289.0
Haiti (Interdiction/Sanctions)	65.8
Haiti (Uphold Democracy)	200.8
Iraq (Provide Comfort)	91.8
Iraq (Southern Watch)	333.0
Rwanda	95.9
Western Sahara1
Total	1,625.8

¹Excludes costs of longstanding UN Operations such as Korea and the Multinational Observer Force in the Sinai.

²Includes both the U.S. troops participating in the UN operation and the Quick Reaction Force operating in support of this effort as these costs cannot be differentiated.

(3. How much was DoD reimbursed by the UN in Fiscal Year 1994 for support of UN peacekeeping operations? In each case, at what time were DoD costs incurred, on what date did DoD request each such reimbursement, and when did each such UN reimbursement occur?)

During FY 1994, the Department received \$95.9 million in reimbursements from the UN for goods and services provided to and personnel participation in UN peace operations. Most of the reimbursements (\$92.8 million) were for Somalia. Of these, \$11.5 million was for costs incurred in FY 1994, with the balance related to FY 1993 costs. At the minimum, it takes 90 days for the DoD to forward a bill to the United Nations, and 60 days for the United Nations to complete reimbursement.

(4. How much of these costs in Fiscal Year 1994 have been covered by U.S. supplemental appropriations? In cases where supplemental appropriations have been provided and the UN has subsequently reimbursed those costs, how much has the DoD returned to the U.S. Treasury?)

The information follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1994 UN-RELATED OPERATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

	Incremental costs	Covered by supplemental
U.S. Participation in Peace Operations:		
Former Yugoslavia (Macedonia)	3.0	3.0
Somalia	528.0	424.1
Support to U.N. Peace Operations:		
Cambodia	5.0	
Rwanda (U.N. requested Airlift)	10.8	
U.S. Participation in Operations Authorized by the U.N.:		
Angola	2.6	
Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia)	289.0	273.7
Haiti (Interdiction/Sanctions)	65.8	50.0
Haiti (Uphold Democracy)	200.8	(1)
Iraq (Provide Comfort)	91.8	92.0
Iraq (Southern Watch)	333.0	332.5
Rwanda (Unilateral Support)	95.9	122.2
Western Sahara1	
Total	1,625.8	1,297.5

¹The Secretary of Defense used the Feed and Forage authority to cover \$126.3 million of the costs incurred in this effort. The appropriations to cover these costs are requested in the FY 1995 Emergency Supplemental.

Note: The Department returned to the Treasury all reimbursements for costs already funded through supplemental appropriations. For FY 1994, the total amount was \$25 million, of which \$22 million was associated with UNOSOM II (Somalia) and the balance related to UNPROFOR (Former Yugoslavia).

(5. Who within DoD compiles information on incremental costs associated with UN peacekeeping operations? Is it done by each Service, then collated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense? Or some other way?)

The DoD Components determine the incremental costs for contingency operations in which each is involved. They report these costs to the Department of the Army, which as Executive Agent for these efforts prepares a consolidated report for all operations. The DoD is in the process of transferring the reporting responsibility to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, an organization that has the basic mission of providing this type of service to the Department.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, April 18, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Ranking Democrat, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: As I indicated in our 15 February response to your January 13 letter regarding the impact of H.R. 7 on the ability of the United States to support UN peacekeeping activities, we initiated another examination of the fiscal year 1994 costs associated with contingency operations. In particular, we wanted to provide you a more specific breakout of the costs associated with contingency operations related to United Nations Security Council resolutions, where possible. The attached information provides the best data available.

At the time that some of these UN-related operations commenced, we did not foresee the requirement to account for costs according to the authority under which U.S. forces participated, and therefore, did not require the Services or Defense Agencies to collect data at the level of detail requested in your letter. We have since remedied this through new financial procedures directed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). In the interim, working with the Services and the Office of Management and Budget, we have been able to use existing information to develop a better estimate of the costs for certain operations. I stress, however, that the attached figures are our "best estimate" of the incremental costs since we did not require the Services and Defense Agencies to capture these precise data.

The most important point about this information is that it indicates that crediting the incremental expenditures associated with our voluntary participation in these UN-related operations would, at a minimum, reduce significantly the USG's payment of United Nations peacekeeping assessments if DoD's incremental costs were credited against the USG's assessment. The United States spent \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1994 on operations voluntarily undertaken in connection with UN Security Council resolutions. Were the United States to credit amounts of this size against our annual UN peacekeeping assessment, it would cancel out our entire yearly contribution, thereby seriously impairing the UN's capability to conduct peacekeeping operations.

I hope the following provides you with useful information and is of value during any further debate of this issue in the Congress.
Sincerely yours,

WALTER B. SLOCOMBE.

INCREMENTAL COSTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994 "NON-BLUE HELMET" BUT UN-RELATED OPERATIONS¹

Operation	Cost (million)	UNSCR
Former Yugoslavia ²	\$289	
Sanctions Enforcement (Sharp Guard)	(75)	787
Humanitarian Airdrop (Provide Promise)	(77)	770
No-Fly Zone (Deny Flight)	(85)	781, 816, 836
Other Costs	(52)	
Haiti:		
Multinational Force (Uphold Democracy)	197	940
Sanctions Enforcement (Support Democracy)	65	841
Southeast Asia:		
Sanctions Enforcement/No-Fly Zone-S. Iraq (Southern Watch)	333	687
No-Fly Zone/Kurdish Relief-N. Iraq (Provide Comfort)	92	688
Somalia (non-UNOSOM II) ³	434	794
Total	1,410	

¹For the purposes of this analysis, the operations were limited to those carried out in relation to a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) but not including UN mandated and assessed "blue helmet" peace operations.

²Estimates based on reports from the Services. The category titled "Other Costs" includes costs that are not attributable to the "blue-helmet" UNPROFOR operation, but are related to the other three operations in the former Yugoslavia. Further, these costs could not be allocated accurately to a specific DoD component. All other costs were related directly to a Military Department.

³Estimate based on reports from the Services.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FROMM INSTITUTE FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the University of San Francisco's Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning, which celebrates its 20th anniversary on May 6, 1995.

Alfred and Hanna Fromm are a living example of the American dream. As a married couple fleeing Hitler's Germany in the 1930's, they came to this country as refugees, and reaped the rewards of their hard work. Alfred was instrumental in reviving a dormant wine industry in California following Prohibition, using his talents to transform Christian Brothers, and then Paul Masson, into world-renowned labels of wine. His distributorship, Fromm & Sichel, became the largest distributor of California wines in the world.

Alfred and Hanna have never forgotten the needs of their community. They have involved themselves deeply and generously in the civic and cultural life of San Francisco. They are cofounders of the Jewish Community Museum, and have served on the boards and supported organizations as diverse as the opera and Amnesty International. Their dedicated service to the San Francisco community and the Nation is a model and inspiration for all.

In 1976, Hanna and Alfred recognized the need to expand and enhance the then severely limited educational opportunities and options available to senior San Franciscans living in retirement. Together, they set to work to provide a suitable setting where retired members of the community could pursue serious academic study among their peers and under the tutelage of their peers, but with the resources of a modern great urban university at their disposal.

Thus was born the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning. Thousands of seniors have enrolled in this "university within a university,"

presenting 8-week, noncredit, academic courses three times a year. Courses span the disciplines of psychology, literature, philosophy, science, theology, history, art, music, politics, and creative writing.

Mr. Speaker, Hanna and Alfred have received recognition and commendations from Presidents, Governors, and mayors. Yet, their deepest satisfaction comes from seeing their peers who enter the halls of the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning and continue the journey of learning through their retirement years. That may be the best and greatest legacy of these two extraordinary people, and on behalf of the Congress, let us join the entire San Francisco community in thanking Alfred and Hanna Fromm on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning.

CAPT. RANDOLPH L. GUZMAN

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation continues to mourn the tragedy in Oklahoma City. This cowardly and vicious act was an assault on our country, a wanton act of political terrorism and social destruction.

It was also an act in which dozens of individual lives were brutally ended. From small children to senior Federal employees, we have witnessed the heartbreaking spectacle of battered bodies carried out of the Murrah Federal Building, one by one.

One of these bodies was covered with an American flag. It was that of Marine Capt. Randolph L. Guzman, a native of Castro Valley, CA, a city in the East Bay area I am privileged to represent in Congress.

Captain Guzman was the recruiting station executive officer in the Murrah Building. A marine since 1983, he was a graduate of California State University at Hayward and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1988.

A participant in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, his service included tours in Virginia, Hawaii, Japan, and finally in Oklahoma. Among his many decorations are the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, the Combat Action Ribbon, and the Navy Unit Commendation. To say that Captain Guzman served faithfully is to understate the obvious. His presence in the Marine Corps was an honor for our country.

When Marine Reserve 1st Sgt. Michael S. Curtin and several former marines carried out Captain Guzman's flag-draped body from the rubble in Oklahoma City, all work around the site stopped. According to Mr. Curtin:

Cranes had stopped. It was completely quiet. Rescuers stopped and looked; people had lined the street outside the building. Everyone was watching in silence as we brought our Marine out * * * You could tell the veterans. They were the ones with tears in their eyes.

It is with enormous pride that a grateful Nation today salutes Capt. Randolph Guzman and his service to his country. All California mourns the loss of this sterling young man,

but does so with the knowledge that this son of the East Bay lived his life with a commitment to duty, honor and country that stands in the finest tradition of the Marines Corps. His life was a testimony to the Marine Corps motto: "Semper Fidelis," always faithful.

To Captain Guzman's parents, Erlinda Guzman and Rudolph Guzman, I offer my deepest sympathy. There is nothing I can say that can lessen their sense of loss. But I can assure them of America's abiding pride in their son and encourage them with the truth that the One the Bible calls "the God of all comfort" will be there for them through all the days ahead.

May God guide and bless the Guzman family, and may He guide and bless our beloved country.

KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO
WALTER REUTHER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the late Walter P. Reuther. Mr. Reuther, and his late wife May, are being honored by the United Auto Workers with a commemorative tribute to be held on Tuesday, May 9, 1995. This tribute marks 25 years to the day they perished in a plane crash.

Walter Reuther was a true giant to the labor movement. He was the leader in the fight that gave birth to the labor movement in America. He committed his life to the workers of this Nation, assuring them justice and change in the workplace. Walter Reuther was a visionary. He established revolutionary precedents for workers including pensions, health care, and supplemental unemployment benefits. Walter Reuther is directly responsible for the standard of living that millions of Americans enjoy today.

Walter Reuther was a patriot. He was a confidante of Presidents. During World War II, his dramatic "500 Planes a Day" plan was adopted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was this plan that helped galvanize the Nation's industrial might, converting automobile plants into producers of tanks and planes, leading to the eventual defeat of the Axis Powers. President Kennedy was provided with the concept of the Peace Corps by Walter Reuther in 1960, having first outlined the idea in a 1956 speech to the National Education Association. He believed that the enemies of democracy could be defeated with enlightenment, knowledge, and the free exchange of ideas.

Walter Reuther realized the labor movement should be a catalyst for social change. He waged a veritable war against racism, and was a tenacious champion of the civil rights movement. He was an ally and close supporter of Dr. Martin Luther King throughout the bitter-sweet days of the fifties and sixties.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to a true American hero, Walter P. Reuther. In

recognition of his dedication to his country he has been nominated posthumously to receive the Presidential medal of Freedom in 1995. He has been an inspiration to me and countless other working men and women. I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives will join me today in honoring this great American, Walter P. Reuther.

IN RECOGNITION OF MIMI
GALGANO AND SALLY CAMP-
BELL; WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING
A DIFFERENCE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the inspiring story of two women, Mimi Galgano and Sally Campbell, who are making a difference in the Long Island community. These women have taken a hands-on approach to aiding individuals in their neighborhoods and far beyond.

Mimi Galgano, a vibrant and enthusiastic leader, is the vice president of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition, director of the Breast Cancer Health Survey Project, a member of the Huntington Advisory Recycling Board and the first environmental chairperson of Commack.

Sally Campbell has volunteered her time and efforts to the community for the past 15 years. Currently, her volunteer efforts have been aimed at the betterment of the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum. In 1982, Ms. Campbell recruited the museum's first group of volunteers, which reached the current force of 65 in 1994. She has served the museum on the board of directors as treasurer and vice president.

On April 28, 1995, these two remarkable women were honored at a special ceremony hosted by the Junior League of Long Island, an organization of women committed to promoting volunteerism and to improving the community through the effective action and leadership of trained volunteers. Its purpose is exclusively educational and charitable. Ms. Galgano and Ms. Campbell were nominated by the organizations they work with for their significant contributions to both their agencies and their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me now in saluting Mimi Galgano and Sally Campbell, who have exhibited the ultimate commitment by working so diligently for the betterment of their communities.

HONORING JEANIE NERESON

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this June marks the end of an era in Los Alamos, NM. A school teacher, who has been with the

school system as long as there has been a school system in Los Alamos, is retiring after 50 years of service.

Mrs. Jeanie Nereson started working for the Los Alamos Public Schools in the fall of 1944. That was the first year of the new school system—a system set up specifically to teach the children of the employees and scientists working on the Manhattan Project located on an isolated mountain in northern New Mexico.

That project of course helped us win World War II and the facilities later became the Los Alamos National Laboratories. The school system grew and Mrs. Nereson returned every September for 50 years to teach another group of children of laboratory workers.

Mrs. Nereson was reared in New York City, the daughter of Greek parents. Her childhood wasn't easy as English was her second language. She persevered and went onto college in Denton, TX. After just 3 years of schooling, she graduated from college at the age of 19.

She began her 57 year teaching career in Phar, TX. She started out with 69 first grade students. By Christmas, she was assigned 140 students. After 1½-years in Phar, she took a teaching assignment in Port Arthur, TX for 3½-years and then onto Corpus Christi for 1 year.

While studying for her masters degree during the summer at the University of Minnesota she met an educator who was given the responsibility of setting up a school system in Los Alamos, NM. Shortly thereafter she moved to Los Alamos and was with the school system from day one.

In her first year in Los Alamos in 1944, Mrs. Nereson taught a combination 5th and 6th grade class. Over the next 50 years, she worked in five different buildings and taught in every grade from one through six.

She used her summers off to travel around the world. She's been to every continent except Antarctica. Each of her excursions was an educational trip as she would bring back artifacts and other material and incorporate her findings in her lessons. Her classroom is described as a museum. She travelled as much for the children as for herself.

During the 1 year she took a sabbatical, she travelled to Brazil and did what she does best, she taught.

Over the years, Mrs. Nereson has taught some 1,800 students—many of them the sons and daughters of some of our Nation's most distinguished scientists. Some of these students have returned to Los Alamos in recent days to bid farewell to Mrs. Nereson, a local hero who will be sorely missed this September when students return to classes—never before has the Los Alamos Public Schools opened its doors without Mrs. Nereson welcoming children into a classroom.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Nereson for her 57 years of educating our youth and wish her well during her retirement. Los Alamos County will be paying special tribute to Mrs. Nereson on Friday, May 19 which is being declared Jeanie Nereson Day in Los Alamos.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TONY D'AMICO, CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, tonight we are here to honor a gentleman who has brought so much to Joliet and to this region. He is being honored by UNICO National as their Citizen of the Year for his struggle as a young boy growing up in Italy and for his many successes as a restaurateur here in Joliet.

Mr. Anthony "Tony" D'Amico grew up in Eufemia, Italy as 1 of 11 children. Realizing his opportunities were limited in his hometown, he migrated to America in a steamship in 1920 at the age of 16. His first venture in America was in Pennsylvania where he worked at a steel company. He then moved to Joliet where he served as a member of the Local #75 Laborers Union for 22 years.

However, Mr. D'Amico's true calling was the restaurant business. He ran the lunch counter in Anderson's Gas Station from 1947–1951 and then opened his own full-time restaurant in Troy called Tony's. The short, but popular menu made Tony's a well-known eatery.

His success has not been short-lived. At the age of 91, Tony D'Amico is famous in Joliet restaurant history. He owns D'Amico's on Jefferson, D'Amico's 214, Earl's Cafe, the Sports Bar and Grill, and D'Amico's Catering, all employing 130 people.

It is Mr. D'Amico's dedication, hard work and success that brings us here tonight to honor him. He is a model citizen who represents all immigrants that have molded this great Nation of the United States of America.

So, thank you Mr. D'Amico for your inspiration and commitment to quality of life, heritage, family values and, of course, good food.

Congratulations Tony D'Amico on being named "Citizen of the Year."

HONORING A KNOX COUNTY LEADER

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the death of my good friend, Herman "Vance" Mills. My family and thousands of others throughout Knox County and Kentucky are devastated by this terrible and sudden loss.

Our community has lost a topnotch businessman, an active church leader, an inspiring civic and community volunteer, a political leader, and a good Christian friend. He helped everyone he could and always was willing to sacrifice his time for others.

Vance's businesses employed dozens of local people and his high-energy, friendly style is what always stood out most.

One of Knox County's most prominent citizens, he was a man who always was known for taking care of business. In 1992, Vance received the Daniel Boone Festival Award for

Outstanding Citizen because of his outstanding work for our community.

At 15, Vance started drilling wells alongside his father, Kail. In the 60's, Vance became a partner in a gas distributorship. He also owned gas stations, a rock quarry, a concrete company, a bank, and two hotels.

Vance was a man who could see the future for Barbourville, Knox County and southern and eastern Kentucky. He also had the drive and resourcefulness to make his vision a reality. These improvements meant more jobs and a better economy for the region.

Vance Mills was a great leader and a good man. He offered hope to many people in Knox County, and he will be sorely missed.

HONORING DR. PHILIP SEGAN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, On May 7, 1995 Dr. Philip Segan will be honored at the Student Sponsorship Breakfast to be held by the Riverdale Temple.

It has been noted that most of the significant life cycle events in Dr. Segan's adult life are connected to the Riverdale Temple. It is rare that we find someone so committed to his community and his religious ideals.

Dr. Segan has served as co-president of the Parents' Association and then as chairperson of the schools committee. But Dr. Segan's work with the temple did not stop when his children grew up. He went on to become temple vice president and then in 1990 became the temple's 18th president—a number with great significance in Judaism.

Dr. Segan and his family have also worked with indigent families in the surrounding community through the Kingsbridge, Riverdale, Marble Hill Food and Hunger Project. Now a former Schools Committee chairperson, still an active member, and past president of the temple, Dr. Segan remains actively involved in social and educational causes both in the temple and the community.

I join with Dr. Segan's family, friends and fellow temple members in congratulating him on this honor.

THE NEED FOR UNITED NATIONS REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, there is growing pressure in the Congress for meaningful reforms in the United Nations system. Due to U.S. budgetary constraints, the need to pare down our contributions to the United Nations and focus our resources on its most effective programs has become more urgent.

On April 7, I wrote to Secretary of State Warren Christopher urging high-level attention to the issue of U.N. reform. On May 4, I received the State Department's response.

Because there is a high degree of congressional interest in this issue, I ask that this correspondence be included in the RECORD.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Secretary Christopher has asked me to respond to your letter of April 7 regarding our UN reform efforts and the possibility that Congress will not approve the full amount of our request for contributions for the UN System.

We agree that UN reform is a high priority. Like most international—and national—institutions, the UN must adapt to changing times if it is to succeed. Today, that means learning, whenever possible, to deliver better results at a lower cost. That is a goal we are working with other UN members and the UN Secretariat to achieve.

As you rightly note, this Administration has taken the lead on UN reform in preparations for the Halifax Summit. We believe that the Group of Seven should commit themselves to improve the UN's efficiency, productivity and professionalism, and to make more equitable the scale of assessments for peacekeeping. We are working cooperatively with our G-7 partners in an effort to reach consensus on these issues and to increase the likelihood that we will gain support elsewhere. It is a fact of life that real reform cannot be achieved at the United Nations without broad support from other countries.

Overall, the Administration supports peacekeeping, management, personnel and budgetary reforms designed to produce greater value for each dollar we—and others—contribute to the UN. We agree with you that the success of the new Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) is important. A strong UN Inspector General is an essential ingredient for true UN reform. We believe that the appointment of Karl Paschke of Germany to this post was a good choice. To help ensure his success, our own Inspector General has agreed to detail a member of our OIG staff to the UN. We have also forwarded to the OIOS the names of several Americans for the position of Principal Investigator. We are doing our best to see that OIOS is adequately funded, and we appreciate the support you have shown for our efforts.

OIOS has the authority already to undertake audits and investigations of separately administered UN organs such as UNDP, UNICEF, and UNEP. We have recently taken steps to pursue the institutionalization of an "IG-type" function in the specialized agencies, beginning with the largest—UNIDO, IAEA, FAO, WHO, and ILO. We believe there is no organizational substitute for an oversight mechanism modeled after the UN Secretariat's OIOS, which affords the qualities of accountability, transparency, and operational independence to the membership of these organizations.

In addition, following up on President Clinton's proposal at last fall's UN General Assembly, we are working with the President of the General Assembly to establish a special high-level working group to review existing studies on UN reform for the purpose of developing a practical strategy for implementing key recommendations on a timely basis.

We still believe that the Administration's budget request to meet our commitments to the United Nations and other international organizations is essential to our national in-

terests. However, if our requests are not met, we will act to preserve U.S. leadership where it counts most.

Let us share with you some of our thoughts and actions as we prepare for that possibility:

First, we are continuing to closely scrutinize peacekeeping budgets, especially as we take factors from Presidential Decision Directive 25 (PDD-25) into consideration. For example, we limited operations in Georgia and Tajikistan to a small number of military observers, a relatively inexpensive means of maintaining a UN monitoring presence. The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has continued longer than we expected and has encountered several delays in achieving its objectives. Recently, however, the parties have demonstrated a commitment to the process and real gains have been made in registering and identifying potential voters, the first step necessary for holding the referendum. We agree with you that we cannot continue to support an operation that does not accomplish its goals and is not cost-effective. We will review MINURSO's progress in all areas to determine if it should be terminated or if an extension should be granted and a referendum can be successfully held.

Second, we are examining the ways and means of withdrawing from some organizations whose activities are of lesser priority to us.

Third, we are pushing for UN agency and other international organization budgets for the coming biennium that are below the zero real growth rate we have historically supported.

Fourth, we are actively reviewing options for reducing waste, decreasing costs and improving performance through the possible consolidation of agencies and programs where that is possible.

Fifth, we are opposing the scheduling under UN auspices of new global conferences or summits (and note that each of the conferences this Administration has participated in was scheduled prior to 1993).

Finally, we are prepared to signal to organizations in which we continue to participate that U.S. withdrawal from some is possible if they are unwilling to undertake needed reforms.

In the context of considering how we can pare down our contributions while limiting damage to our leadership, it is important to recognize that in the case of most UN organizations, we are obligated either by the terms of the treaty or other international agreement establishing the organization or by general principles of international law to pay assessment through calendar year 1996, even if we notify our intent to withdraw now. We also remain similarly obligated for arrears from previous withholdings.

We note, as well, that a number of the activities you cite specifically in your letter fall within the core programs of the UN Secretariat; these are not separate organizations from which we can "withdraw." Any decision on our part to reduce our contributions in an amount equal to our share of such an activity would simply be carried on the books by the UN as an arrearage to the organization as a whole. This underlines the importance of gaining UN member support and understanding for any actions that we might take.

Many UN activities are important to us; so is the success of the organization as a whole. There is a grave risk that substantial budget reductions will harm our leverage and leadership within the UN system. We must be

frank about the possibility that substantial damage to our interests will result. Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than with peacekeeping operations which provide us options in between doing nothing and going it alone. The strategy of this Administration is to make the case for our budget as persuasively as we can, and to develop a plan for minimizing harm to our interests should the reductions nevertheless occur. In doing so, we want to emphasize that Congress must allow us to decide where to cut and not tie our hands by earmarking funds. We welcome your support and counsel with respect to this strategy.

As a matter of policy, we want to see a leaner, less-costly, more productive United Nations. We are making progress in this direction. Our prospects will be better, however, if it is clear to our allies and those around the world that our emphasis is on helping international organizations to work better, rather than on reducing costs to ourselves regardless of consequences. One approach reflects the essence of leadership; the other retreats from it.

It is not possible to paint a comprehensive picture of our thinking on this important issue in one letter. Accordingly, we would be happy to discuss this with you in more detail or put together a briefing team to meet with you at your convenience.

Thank you again for your provocative and timely letter, and for your continued leadership and support.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 7, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. I write to urge you to continue to give your personal attention to the issue of reforming the United Nations.

I know you face many crises every day, and there is much which demands your attention. But U.N. reform has become a serious and urgent issue because of pending Congressional budget cuts for the U.N.

I believe this Administration generally has the right policy on U.N. reform. I also commend the Administration for the efforts undertaken thus far, such as establishing an office of Inspector General at the United Nations. Your efforts to put U.N. reform on the agenda for the upcoming summit in Halifax is an excellent way to demonstrate our seriousness of purpose on this issue. We need to keep pushing for concrete action to implement our U.N. reform policy.

It is quite possible if not likely that hundreds of millions of dollars are going to be cut from the U.N. budget, both assessed and voluntary. Supporters of the U.N. and peacekeeping will not be able to stop these cuts, and I doubt the Administration can veto them at the end of the day.

The Congress will be faced with the tough choice of either cutting indiscriminately across the board, or deciding which U.N. programs are most important to us, and trying to save those programs by de-funding or withdrawing from those which are less important.

I believe the second option is the proper one. It is better to have a smaller, more effective United Nations than a crippled and ineffective United Nations.

Reforming the U.N. is so tough that it will require sustained, high-level attention. Ambassador Albright, who is doing an excellent job in a critical assignment, needs your continued, full support and the support of the President on U.N. reform.

I would urge you to take the following steps.

First, the G-7 reform initiative is a good step, but this step needs to be tightly focused, and coordinated with US/UN reform efforts. The state Department might want to consider some sort of Task Force on U.N. reform, perhaps on an inter-agency basis.

Second, the Administration must decide its priorities in the U.N. assessed and voluntary budgets, and communicate those to Congressional Democrats. I would suggest that we closely examine whether we still need UNCTAD, UNIDO, the regional U.N. economic commissions, the ILO, and the FAO. The funding crisis is reaching the point where we must consider withdrawal from, or de-funding of, some of these activities.

Third, we must be prepared to push for a stronger U.N. Inspector General. He should have authority over the whole U.N. system, as well as adequate, trained staff and a reasonable budget. And, his reports must be made available, unchanged, to Members States. This has not yet happened, to my knowledge.

Fourth, we must give greater scrutiny to U.N. peacekeeping budgets. And, you must consider whether we can continue to vote for operations, which are very expensive and have operated for years without tangible progress, such as MINURSO in the Western Sahara.

All of these efforts will require close coordination with other major donor countries, as you have recognized through the G-7 initiative. We must continue working hard with those countries in order to make these reforms happen.

We will likely face these issues in a HIRC markup in early May. If the Administration doesn't decide on its priorities and let Democrats try to help you support them, Republicans will make these decisions for you. The only line of defense against those who want to destroy the U.N. is to reform it. But it must be real reform in order to get votes for U.N. funding.

I appreciate your consideration of this letter, and I stand ready to work with you in any way I can to help make these reforms happen. I would stress once again the gravity and urgency of these problems, and urge that we press ahead on U.N. reform efforts.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

SOCIAL SECURITY CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEW ACCOUNT ACT OF 1995

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Social Security Continuing Disability Review Account Act of 1995. A summary of the legislation prepared by the minority staff of the Social Security Subcommittee follows.

The goal of the legislation is to protect the integrity of the Social Security Disability Insur-

ance program. It would do this by increasing the availability of funds for conducting Continuing Disability Review [CDRs]—so that people who are no longer disabled can be reviewed and removed from the disability rolls.

The bill authorizes the Social Security Administration [SSA] to use a portion of the benefit savings it derives from conducting CDRs to conduct additional CDRs. Under the proposal, the benefit savings from removing those who are no longer disabled from the disability rolls are credited to a newly established CDR account in the disability insurance [DI] trust fund. It would operate as follows:

No later than September 1 of each year, the Commissioner of Social Security would estimate the present value of DI trust fund savings for all future years resulting from cessation of benefit payments during the prior year based on CDRs. The Commissioner would certify these savings to the managing trustee of the DI trust fund.

Upon receiving the Commissioner's certification, the managing trustee would transfer to the CDR account from amounts otherwise in the DI trust fund a portion of these estimated savings. This amount would vary depending on the CDR account balance but could not exceed 50 percent of estimated savings. No later than September 15 of each year, the Commissioner would certify to the managing trustee the expenditures required to perform mandated CDRs during the coming fiscal year. These expenditures would include the cost of staffing, training, purchase of medical and other evidence, and processing related to appeals and overpayments.

Upon commencement of the fiscal year, the managing trustee would make available to the Commissioner from the CDR account, to the extent that funds were available, the amount that the Commissioner certified as necessary to perform mandated CDRs during that year. These funds could then be used by the Social Security Administration to perform the required CDRs.

SLOVENIA: A MODEL FOR EASTERN EUROPE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on February 16 I stood on the floor of this House, during debate on the NATO expansion bill, and asked that any efforts to bring Eastern Europe into the Western community not ignore the former Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia.

A country of just over 2 million people, independent for less than 4 years, Slovenia has successfully thrown off the economic shackles of the Socialist Yugoslav system and is leading the newly emergent countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkan States in conversion to a free and open market economy.

In per capita terms, Slovenia is the 20th largest exporter in the world, exporting over \$7 billion in goods each year, which accounts for 60 percent of Slovenia's GNP. Slovenia now enjoys a lively trade with the United States, shipping \$229 million worth of goods to the

United States each year and importing some \$180 million in United States goods annually.

It is with great pride, then, Mr. Speaker, as a Slovenian-American, that I return to the floor today to bring my colleagues more accolades over Slovenia's accomplishments. This time, the praise comes from none less than the Journal of Commerce, which headlined an April 6 editorial "A Model for Eastern Europe." I commend this article to my colleagues and to the leadership of our various executive branch departments. I ask that you remember to include Slovenia and its hard working, enterprising people when making decisions on our country's future relationship with the transitional economies and governments which have replaced the former Communist regimes of Eastern and central-southeastern Europe.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 6, 1995]

A MODEL FOR EASTERN EUROPE

(By Timothy Ashby)

Eastern Europe has had its share of bad news recently. Painful economic reforms and factional strife in Russia, political turmoil in Poland, continuing ethnic warfare in parts of former Yugoslavia—all have made Western businessmen cautious about trade and investment in the region.

Yet one small country, Slovenia, has emerged as an economic and political model for the old socialist bloc. Slovenia's accomplishments over the past year read like a wish list for its neighbors.

1994 exports were more than 14% greater than the previous year, and now account for 60.4% of gross domestic product. Manufacturing production increased 6.8% last year while unemployment fell 1.5%.

The tolar, Slovenia's national currency, appreciated 11% against the deutsche mark in 1994. The country has a very low debt service ratio of only 5.5%.

At \$6,957, Slovenia has the highest GDP per head of all former socialist bloc republics in Eastern Europe, nearly twice that of the Czech Republic. GDP grew more than 5% in 1994 and the country enjoyed a healthy current account surplus of \$2.6 billion at the end of last year.

Foreigners made direct investments of \$72.3 million last year.

Three factors account for Slovenia's success. The first is its geographical location. Lying at the crossroads of Western and Eastern Europe, Slovenia borders European Union members Italy on the west, Austria on its northern border, Hungary to the north-east and the Republic of Croatia to the east and south. Slovenia also has a coast on the Adriatic Sea, where the major Port of Koper serves as a gateway for international seaborne trade with all of Central Europe.

The second factor is political stability. Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek presides over a Western European-style coalition government. Slovenia is a healthy young democracy, with parties in its Parliament running the gamut from Christian Democrats and Greens to reformist communists.

Despite rivalry between the parties, an unusually high degree of consensus over economic policy has been achieved, a fact foreign investors find reassuring. All sides are committed to the transformation to a Western-style market economy, but also to maintaining a strong social safety net and to forcing money-losing state enterprises to become competitive in the private sector.

Slovenia's carefully conceived strategy for creating a modern free market economy is

the third reason for its success. The government has adopted a gradualist approach to economic restructuring, striking a pragmatic middle ground between the Czech Republic's shock therapy methods and the meandering reforms undertaken by some former Soviet republics.

To lessen the political and social impact of widespread redundancies, privatization has been undertaken at a slower pace than in other former socialist countries. The government occasionally intervenes and provides help to ailing companies by guaranteeing finance-for-debt rescheduling in return for moderation in dividend distribution and wage increases.

By the end of 1994, a quarter of all Slovenia's state-owned enterprises had been privatized. The process will be accelerated during 1995 to achieve the goal of placing 50% to 65% of public assets in private hands. Preference is given to privatization via management and employee buyouts. While initially criticized by some as a method that would do little to attract foreign capital and technology, many privatized companies have established joint ventures both domestically and internationally. As a result, Slovenia has not suffered from a lack of investment in new plant and capital equipment.

Domestic savings play a major role in the modernization of Slovenia's industrial sector. The growth in all areas of demand has stimulated a continuous expansion in industrial capacity. Much of this is fueled by the capital city's Ljubljana Stock Exchange, which together with the rest of the private financial services sector contributes 3.2% of the country's GDP. Slovenia's growing number of financial institutions, as well as its beautiful Alpine landscape, justify its nickname, "the Switzerland of Eastern Europe."

Compared to many of its neighbors, where red tape can seriously impede foreign direct investment, Slovenia has implemented one of the least restrictive investment climates in Eastern Europe. Foreign investments in any form enjoy full national treatment—that is, they have the same status as Slovene legal entities. All sectors of the economy are open to foreigners operating through joint ventures. Legal entities established and registered in Slovenia, even if they have 100% foreign ownership, may own real estate. The Slovenian Parliament is considering legislation to change real estate and other business-related laws to harmonize them with the EU.

With a 30% flat tax on corporate profits, Slovenia has one of the lowest tax burdens in Europe. The tax rate is further reduced to 20% in the case of reinvestment, which actually lowers the tax rate to 24%. All foreign investors are guaranteed free transfer of profits and repatriation of invested capital, while no restrictions are placed on foreign shareholders in Slovene enterprises who want to transfer their profits abroad in foreign currency.

Germany, Austria and Italy now account for 65.9% of all Slovenian foreign investment. Businessmen in these countries see great profit potential in Slovenia because of its proximity to major markets, its political stability and the high probability that it will become an early member of both the European Union and NATO. U.S. businesses, which account for less than 1% of FDI in Slovenia, have not yet awakened to these investment opportunities. Even Australia, which contributed 2.3% of the country's foreign direct investment in 1994, invested more in Slovenia—with a population of only 2 million—than in giant but strife-torn Russia.

Slovenia's lesson for other developing countries is that political and economic stability can only be attained by a true commitment to democracy and the creation of a free market. As Slovenia rapidly approaches the time when it will be ready for membership in the European Union and NATO, its eastern and western neighbors can point to it as an example of one of the world's great success stories.

AWARD WINNING STUDENTS OF CAESAR RODNEY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, on April 29—May 1, 1995, more than 1,200 students from 49 States and the District of Columbia will be in our Nation's Capital to compete in the national finals of the We the People—The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from Caesar Rodney High School will represent Delaware. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home state.

The distinguished members of the team representing Delaware are: Ben Alexander, Lori Arellano, Samantha Batista, Andrea Bourey, Jason Cooke, Nick Davenport, Dawn Deakins, Stephen Eggen, Angela Foor, Matt Harker, Jennifer Hitzig, Cindy Houghtaling, Lisa Huang, Barbara Jandasek, Megan Kelly, Danielle Kiefer, Erica Mahar, Molly McGinty, Lisa Moller, Adam Perza, Katie Queen, Robin Reinhard, Alison Robinson, Jayne Ruggles, Kealy Russell, Theresa Siemanowski, Jessica Tenney, Angel Tucker, Matt Welch, Sean Whaley, Huei Wong, Alison Woodall.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Bill Windett, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Diane Courtney, and the State coordinator, Lewis Huffman, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People—The Citizen and the Constitution program, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People program, now in its 8th academic year, has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 60,000 teachers, 22,000 schools, and 20 million students nationwide.

The We the People program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective about the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government. I wish these young constitutional experts the best of luck and look forward to their future participation in politics and government.

TRIBUTE TO THE KENTUCKY DERBY

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to one of America's most historic sporting events, the Kentucky Derby.

Last Saturday, the first Saturday in May, the Kentucky Derby, also known as the greatest 2 minutes in sports, made its 121st running at Churchill Downs in Louisville. The Kentucky Derby, dating back to 1875, is rich in American history and intense sporting drama. It may strike many as excessive that so many events, including a fireworks display, a parade, a boat race, a hot air balloon race, and many others, precede an event that only lasts 2 minutes; however, there is no other sporting event like the Kentucky Derby.

The Kentucky Derby, the first leg of the Triple Crown, is the mark by which all other races are judged and this year, as in previous years, it will set the stage for a possible Triple Crown winner.

Over 130,000 people are estimated to have attended this year's running of the Kentucky Derby with nearly 50 million people estimated to have watched the televised coverage, making the Kentucky Derby one of the most watched sporting events in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to pay tribute and draw attention to a truly remarkable program which was in place at last Saturday's running of the Kentucky Derby.

The program, coordinated by the Party Smart Organization, is a designated driver program at Churchill Downs in Louisville, which asked spectators to sign a pledge that they would be a designated driver. Designated drivers, individuals who pledge not to drink alcohol so that they may drive others home safely, have for years played an invaluable role at such sporting functions. It is through their restraint and leadership that many lives have been saved.

Designated driver programs throughout the United States, at parks such as the Astrodome, Candlestick Park, the Meadowlands, and Yankee Stadium, have reminded millions of people of the importance of responsible drinking and have reminded people of the millions of lives that are placed in jeopardy by drinking and driving.

When I attended the Kentucky Derby this year, I left Churchill Downs feeling more secure that my drive home would be safer due in large part to the efforts of these designated driver programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support and participate in their local designated driver programs. Together, we can help end the thousands of senseless deaths caused each year by drunk driving.

**TRIBUTE TO FORMER-SPEAKER
FLORENCIO (LARRY) TORRES RAMIREZ**

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam lost one of its premier citizens and public servants on April 12 of this year. The Hon. Florencio Torres Ramirez, a former speaker of the Guam Legislature, was called to his eternal rest at the age of 79.

The passing of former-Speaker Ramirez marks the end of an era. Considered nothing short of legendary by Guam's politicians, Larry Ramirez dedicated more than 63 years in public service. His government service dated back to 1931 when, during his teenage years, he worked for the Naval Governor of Guam.

Long considered as one of Guam's most popular lawmakers, Larry went on to hold public office longer than any other elected official in the island's history. He first got into politics in 1949 when he was elected as councilman from the village of Yigo. He later went on to serve as a senator in the first 12 Guam Legislatures. After having been elected as Speaker in 1971, he chose to retire after the 12th Guam Legislature.

Having been one of Guam's premier political pioneers, he is considered by many of today's leaders as a fitting role model and a major influence. He is remembered as a man of integrity. Despite countless years of political involvement, not once did he compromise his principles. Never pretentious, he did not let his political successes take the better of him. Amid all the changes that he had been forced to live through, he remained a true islander and an exceptional leader.

The late Hon. Florencio Torres Ramirez left a legacy of service and devotion to the island of Guam, to its people and to the United States as a whole. His distinguished career served as an inspiration to many of us who serve as elected officials of today. His passing is a great loss and his presence will surely be missed. On behalf of the people of Guam, I offer my condolences and join his bereaved children, and grandchildren in mourning the loss of a father, and a fellow servant to the people of Guam.

**SALUTE TO MS. DOLORES FAIR
FIELDS**

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Ms. Dolores Fair Fields on the occasion of her retirement. As a native of South Philadelphia, Mrs. Fields has contributed a great deal to her community throughout her lifetime.

Twenty-nine years ago, Ms. Fields began a Government career with the U.S. Electronics Command. After working there, and at the U.S. Mint, Ms. Fields joined the Head Start

Regional Office in Philadelphia in 1970. Throughout her career at Head Start, Ms. Fields was responsible for grants in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Ms. Fields was also responsible for training the new staff at the Head Start Regional Office. As a trainer, Ms. Fields brought many new Head Start Specialists to the Regional Office. Ms. Fields abilities have helped the Head Start Office grow to meet the changing needs of families throughout Pennsylvania.

Ms. Fields has been recognized by the Federal Government for her outstanding public service. She is a recipient of the Federal Executive Board Bronze Medal Certificate of Achievement, the Assistant Secretary's Exceptional Achievement Award, the Assistant Secretary's Certificate of Appreciation and numerous other awards and citations.

In addition to her full time work for the Federal Government, Ms. Fields is the single parent of two sons. Ms. Fields did an admirable job of raising her sons who have both served with distinction in the U.S. Air Force.

With her remaining spare time, Ms. Fields has served as a mentor for the literacy program in the Philadelphia School System and as an active member of the Tasker Street Baptist Church.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in recognizing Ms. Fields for her fine contributions to her country and community and I wish her the best of luck as she enters the next chapter of her life.

**JENNIFER BREYER VOICE OF
AMERICA SCHOLARSHIP WINNER**

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, a young constituent from Oregon's Fourth District has expressed through her writing a deep and patriotic understanding of our Nation. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary presented Ms. Jennifer Breyer with the state award of the Voice of America Scholarship program. I ask that her Vision of America be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

(By Jennifer Breyer)

"I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for the harder I work, the more I live. Life is no brief candle for me, it is a sort of splendid torch that I have got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."—George Bernard Shaw

This is my vision for America. Wouldn't it be wonderful if each citizen of the United States of America could take their candle and make it burn as brightly as possible for as long as they live? Wouldn't it be exciting if every citizen in this country could have this opportunity to make their dreams come true?

In America we are known to live in a Land of Prosperity, a Land of Hope, and a Land of Freedom, but are we truly free if we have not had the opportunity to accomplish our dreams but instead have been confined to small, everyday tasks? We are free only if we are able to accomplish our dreams and make our vision for America become reality.

My vision for America is to make this country be as strong as it possibly can be and make it clear to the world that we are truly the luckiest people on this earth. But in order to do that, each citizen in this great nation has a responsibility, not only to themselves but also to their country. You see, all of us are given a candle, but it is up to us, as individuals to take our candle and make it burn as brightly as we can.

They say you can always tell where the lamplighter has been by the path he has lit. But what if each and every one of us didn't have to follow the lamplighter's course but instead took our candles and made our own paths. We could make this nation shine like a great star in the sky.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if each American citizen could take their candle and pass it on to a newborn child, and explain that he has one chance, and only one chance in his lifetime to make his stand in this nation.

Can the people of this nation join together for one final stand? Can they unite and join candles so that every individual may feel as if they were part of another? Can we put aside the race or religion of people and say, "You are my fellow citizen, you can stand next to me, and you can fight with me for our country, the beautiful United States of America."

Ladies and gentlemen, my vision is one of a far off dream, one that may never come true, but that has made my life worth living for. My vision may not come true in reality but in my mind and in my dreams it has always been. For if I accomplish one thing in my life, it will be to pass my candle on to a newborn child, and let the legacy for the next generation live on. If the world is a better place for just one person, then my life and yours has been a success.

I wish you all the best of luck in your quest for your Vision of America. I have found my vision, and I hope you will find yours as well. Thank you.

**HONORING VETERANS OF WORLD
WAR II**

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the sacrifices and accomplishments of the men and women throughout the world who so bravely served in World War II with the faith that there would one day be victory in Europe against hate and aggression. It was their bravery and character that delivered the nations of this globe from the tyranny of evil men. To merely thank these men and women does not suffice. We must learn from them. We must learn from their experiences.

Those of us who are not old enough to remember must hold on to the stories and to the history. While we must never forget the horror, we must more importantly remember the valor and unity of our Nation, the likes of which has not since been revisited.

We honor the veterans not only because they protected our freedom and defended our honor, but also because they taught us about patriotism, for it is our patriotism that wins over hateful aggression. Let us never forget that the day of victory in Europe, 50 years ago, was a time when people looked after one

another—a time of unity. Remembrance and togetherness are the greatest thanks we can give.

ADMINISTRATION RENEGES ON COMMITMENT TO PREVENT CUBAN INFLUX

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General again intends to use her parole powers to sidestep immigration law. In a rather abrupt and unwise change of policy, the Clinton Administration announced that thousands of Cuban refugees held at Guantanamo Bay will be brought to the United States.

The Attorney General defends this latest action as "another important step toward regularizing migration procedures with Cuba." I am convinced that it will have the opposite effect. In fact, this is just another in a long line of imprudent immigration decisions made by the Administration. Undoubtedly, it will have a devastating economic impact and send a clear message that the United States has no interest in controlling its borders.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot continue to allow the Attorney General to use her parole authority to exploit immigration laws and expand the definition of who is eligible to immigrate to the United States. Consequently, I am compelled to once again introduce the Emergency Immigration Parole Correction Act. The bill would amend the Attorney General's parole authority to prohibit her from carrying out this blatant circumvention of our immigration policies. I strongly urge my colleagues to put the interests of American citizens first and join me in stopping further deterioration of our immigration policies.

TRIBUTE TO MACK FARR

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the accomplishments of an outstanding individual and fellow Virginian who has done exceptional work in the development and manufacture of night vision equipment. This equipment, enabling armies to fight in the dark, represents one of the most profound changes in military capability in history. It was a critical factor in the low loss of life and played a major role in the success of Operation Just Cause in Panama and Operation Desert Storm in Kuwait. These examples alone prove conclusively that night vision technology has revolutionized military tactics and strategy.

Mack Farr has demonstrated himself to be a leader in the development and application of increasingly more sophisticated night vision imaging systems for military use over a commercial and federal career that spans 37 years. In the early days of the Vietnam con-

flict, Mr. Farr worked first as a government contractor, and later as a physicist in the Army's Night Vision Laboratory in Northern Virginia, developing and fielding the first usable image intensifiers for use by the U.S. military. His later efforts in the improvement of the technology led, in part, to Generation III Night Vision Goggles that could, for the first time, be used as head mounted systems for ground troops. Similarly, when the aviators of rotor winged aircraft attempted to use this headmounted technology to improve their night flying operations, Mr. Farr and members of his government and industry team responded by developing a Third Generation Image Intensifier System, specifically designed for DOD aviators.

These systems have now been fielded in quantity and with ever increasing quality over time. As the Technology Director for the Army Project Management Office for Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition since 1984, each of the new image intensification products the result from Mr. Farr's technical and managerial oversight has created a new, and sought after, world standard for excellence. His expertise has also greatly aided the U.S. Government in the formulation of export policy opinions that are a foundation for munitions control policy decisions by twenty-two signatory nations.

In recognition of his many achievements, Mack Farr was inducted into the Association of Night Vision Manufacturers Image Intensification Hall of Fame on April 19, 1995. He was the first Government recipient to receive this honor.

Now that we are poised on the threshold of a new century, Mack Farr is guiding his team in the pursuit of new technologies and systems for the future. Mr. Speaker, I salute Mack Farr for his hard work, diligence and outstanding accomplishments in the development of night vision. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for his years of dedication and join together in commending him for showing great foresight and commitment to the night vision industry. We thank him for his genuine contributions to our Nation's security and wish all the best in his future endeavors.

IN SUPPORT OF TITLE IX

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today the Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning held oversight hearings on title IX and its effect on college sports. These hearings are particularly timely in view of the recent district court ruling that Brown University violated title IX when it eliminated its women's gymnastic and volleyball teams. Title IX has had an impact that goes beyond the limited effect of expanding women's opportunities to participate in sports at the college level. It has also expanded opportunities for women to attend college through sports scholarships and to develop skills they will use after college, such as teamwork, responsibility and self-confidence.

Since title IX became law in 1972, participation of women in sports at the secondary and college level has increased dramatically. Much of that growth has come since Congress passed the Civil Rights Restoration Act in 1988, requiring compliance with title IX by any college that receives Federal funds for any purpose. Women now comprise 37 percent to 43 percent of athletes in college sports. Women have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go to achieve parity with the men's sports programs.

Sports have long been used as a vehicle for young men from disadvantaged backgrounds to attain higher education. Since the enactment of title IX, sports have opened doors for their sisters as well. Top high school women athletes are actively recruited by colleges. As the competition for positions on the best teams increases, the level of play increases. Better equipment and better coaching, made possible through title IX, enables women athletes to improve their game to a level thought impossible just a few years before. By offering women opportunities in a variety of sports, more women choose to become involved in sports. Those who are not interested in field hockey or tennis, can try rugby or hockey or volleyball. Greater variety encourages greater participation.

The excitement surrounding women's achievement in sports in some cases has equaled that of their male counterparts. This year the undefeated University of Connecticut's women's basketball team played to a sellout crowd of over 18,000 in Minnesota, winning the NCAA basketball championship in a come from behind victory that thrilled sports fans of both sexes. Women's ice hockey has reached a level of play sufficient to permit women goalies, such as Manon Rheame and Erin Whitten, to be recruited by the National Hockey League's minor league teams. I believe that more women would choose to participate in sports if there were more opportunities for women to continue their athletic careers after college. Men's star basketball players can look forward to lucrative careers in the National Basketball Association. The women must hope for a place on one of the teams playing women's basketball in Europe if they wish to continue to play ball seriously. This year women baseball players can hope to be selected by the new professional baseball league will begin competition in Southern France, Italy and Spain. The enormous profitability of women's ice skating, not to mention the sellout crowds for NCAA basketball, demonstrates that there is an audience for women athletes.

Participation in sports provides women with something beyond mere achievement in the athletic realm. They acquire confidence and assertiveness which works to their advantage in their careers. Those who participate in sports such as basketball, baseball or even rugby report a heightened sense of teamwork and responsibility. Title IX has given rise to a growth in the number of young women who achieve the kind of training that only sports can provide.

Title IX does not require schools to eliminate men's teams in order to offer women's teams. That is not to say that schools do not use title IX as a convenient excuse when

men's teams are dropped. We should look beyond the reasons schools give for cutting men's teams and focus instead at the many benefits colleges receive from the inclusion of men and women in their athletic programs.

THE YEAR OF THE VETERAN

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, one thing has remained constant throughout our Nation's history: The unquestioned loyalty, dedication, and bravery of our military personnel. As we mark the fiftieth anniversary of V-E Day, we must never forget the price that our troops paid. The sacrifice made by our fighting men and women should never be forgotten.

Driven by a sense of duty, our troops stormed the beaches of Inchon and Iwo Jima, staved off encirclements at Bastogne and Choson, went head-to-head with superior numbers at Guadalcanal and Midway, and came away victorious. From the battle at Concord Bridge to the final actions in Somalia, American troops have proven to the world that they are the best in the world.

In my home State of California, Governor Pete Wilson, the county of San Diego, and the cities of San Marcos and Escondido have already proclaimed 1995 as the Year of the Veteran. These proclamations call on all to remember those that were so quick to answer the call in America's time of need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring all of the brave men and women who have put on the uniform to defend their country by proclaiming 1995 the Year of the Veteran.

PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING JOHN L. AND MABLE A. MARSTRELL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Mr. John L. of Barnhill, OH, and Mrs. Mable A. Marstrell of Delaware, OH, celebrate 75 years of marriage; and,

Whereas, John and Mable have resided in Stillwater, OH for all of those 75 years raising two sons—Dr. John V. and Mr. Keane O. Marstrell, four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren; and,

Whereas, John served his community as president and manager of the Laurel Valley Oil Co., president of the United Bank of Uhrichsville, founder of the Old Timers Baseball Association, and last year as an inductee into Ohio's Baseball Hall of Fame; and

Whereas, John has the honor of being the last living player to bat against the legendary Cy Young and serving as one of his pall bearers; and,

Whereas, over the course of Mable's many years as organist in the Pleasant Grove

United Methodist Church her music became an inspiration and comfort to family, friends, and her church family; and,

Whereas, members of the Rotary club since 1935, 65 year member of the Masonic Order, and activity in various other civil projects together in the community they have volunteered hours in building character, citizenship, and leadership in their community and family; and,

Whereas, the city of Stillwater and all the surrounding areas of Ohio, with a real sense of pleasure commend John L. and Mable Marstrell as outstanding citizens, role models, and parents and join in the celebration of their seventy-fifth anniversary this eighth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred ninety-five.

100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL PARISH OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CHICAGO, IL

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the founding of All Saints Cathedral Parish of the Polish National Catholic Church of Chicago, IL, we in Congress salute its pastor, the Right Reverend Robert M. Nemkovich, the clergy and parishioner on this special occasion.

One hundred years ago, through the leadership of Bishop Anthony Kozlowski and a large group of Polish immigrants, All Saints Cathedral Parish was organized. The cathedral parish has been a force for good in the Chicagoland area, the State of Illinois and throughout our great country for 10 decades. The Polish-American parishioners and their ancestors have made significant contributions to the cultural, economic, educational and civic growth of our Nation.

The ancestors of the cathedral's parishioners fled Poland for want of a better life here in America. They brought with them their cherished national customs, their love of closely-knit family life, and their love for their adopted country, the United States of America.

May 21, 1995, is hereby especially noted as All Saints Cathedral Parish Centennial Day. The Centennial Mass of Praise and Thanksgiving, celebrated this day, will commence a year-long celebration. We in Congress acknowledge the accomplishments of the past and extend best wishes for the future as you strive to serve the spiritual needs of so many individuals. We urge all to join with the members of All Saints Cathedral in the observance of this memorable and happy occasion.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN LEWIS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, the State of Illinois is known for many things; the mighty riv-

ers which run on its eastern and western borders, fertile farmland which produces food that feeds the entire world, villages and small towns with an unmatched quality of life, and the city of big shoulders, the international center for business and industry known as Chicago.

Illinois is known for all of these things, which makes all of us justifiably proud to call Illinois home. But what we are best known for is our people.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of Illinois' finest, a woman who has carried the banner for our State here in the Nation's capital for over 50 years, Helen Lewis.

Helen, a graduate of Western Academy in her hometown of Macomb, came to Washington in 1942 to work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As he tells it, "there was a war on," and with three brothers in military service, she came here to help.

In 1945, Helen began attending dances sponsored by the Illinois State Society. In 1947, Helen recognized that your membership card got you into the dances free, and she decided to join. Well, the spark fanned the flame, and Helen has been warming the hearts of Washington-based Illinoisans for more than half a century.

In the 1958-59 season of the society, Helen became an officer, and proceeded to hold every position the board had to fill, including two terms as president. This led to her being elected president of the Conference of State Societies in the 1973-74 season.

The signature event for the society has always been the inaugural ball. Helen's first inaugural party was for the inauguration of President Nixon, and she has been a driving force in every event since then. Of course, it's not difficult to find people willing to help with the glamorous events. It's a little bit tougher to find people willing to commit of their time and energy to keep the mailing lists, select locations for events and keep the membership informed. For the Illinois State Society, we have always turned to Helen Lewis, who has organized the meetings, kept us faithful to our by-laws and made sure that everything was done with class and made everyone feel welcome.

Many people live here for many years without giving up what Helen has. In fact, Helen says she's gone "home, to my real home, Illinois," back to Macomb, where she is settling in, making new friends and renewing old acquaintances. She is genuinely missed.

When the history of Illinois in our capital city is written, the names Lincoln, Stevenson, Dirksen and Michel will surely be included. But no chronicle will be complete without recognizing the contributions of Helen Lewis, who helped make any prairie State transplant feel at home. Helen, for all you've done for the thousands of people who have been a part of the society, we are eternally thankful. Good luck and God bless.

THANKS TO LORRAINE HURLEY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Ms. Lorraine

Hurley who is retiring after 40 years of dedicated service to the school children of the 13th Congressional District.

Ms. Hurley was born and raised in San Lorenzo. She graduated at age 15 from Hayward High School and dedicated the rest of her life to teaching. She taught in the Oakland School District for 10 years and then returned to the San Lorenzo Unified School District to teach for the next 31 years.

She has been the recipient of many awards, including the Alameda/Contra Costa Teacher of the Year. She was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, the Teachers' Honor Society. Ms. Hurley is also an advocate for and supporter of her fellow teachers. She was very active in the San Lorenzo Teachers' Association and an officeholder in the National Education Association. She was chosen to be a mentor/teacher.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Ms. Lorraine Hurley for her commitment to our children and am certain that she will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO GREG STEEL

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Mr. Greg Steel on the completion of 21 years of dedicated service to the Stanislaus Area Association of Governments, the last 5 of which he spent as executive director.

Among his many accomplishments, Greg was most instrumental in preparing the air quality maintenance plan which was adopted by the local governments and the California Resources Board, and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Greg also prepared the nonattainment plan for Stanislaus County, of which the applicable portions were adopted by the county and the nine surrounding cities which make up the Association. This plan included a commitment from each of the jurisdictions to implement control measures, for the purposes of improving air quality.

Mr. Speaker, on July 28, 1995, the Stanislaus Area Association of Governments will formally recognize Greg Steel for his many years of dedicated service.

On behalf of the 18th Congressional District of California, I would like to extend to Greg my best wishes for continued success and for many years of personal happiness.

LEGISLATION AMENDING THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER-RELATED CONDITIONS

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation

that would make our Tax Code fairer and more equitable for farmers and ranchers who are forced to sell their livestock prematurely on account of weather-related conditions.

Our current Tax Code contains two provisions dealing with livestock sold because of drought conditions. One of these provisions allow producers to defer tax on any gain from these sales by reinvesting the proceeds in similar property within 2 years. The other provision permits producers who do not reinvest the proceeds from the sale in similar property to include these proceeds in their taxable income in the following year.

While these provisions provide some assistance to producers who have experienced a drought, they do not apply to livestock sold on account of flooding. However, floods can be just as devastating to producers as drought conditions, and can cause the destruction of crops grown to feed livestock, damage to fences, and high losses of young stock. The heavy rains and flooding we have been experiencing in my State of South Dakota have caused calf losses as high as 40 percent in some areas.

In addition, farmers who lose crops due to any natural disaster, including flooding, are able to benefit from certain provisions in the Tax Code. For example, farmers who receive insurance or disaster payments when their crops are lost or damaged due to severe weather conditions are often permitted to include these payments in the year following the disaster. Provisions such as this are designed to spread out the impact of taxes on farmers in these situations. I find it difficult to justify the fact that farmers who lose crops on account of flood conditions are covered by these provisions, while producers who are forced to sell livestock because of flooding are not.

This legislation would broaden the existing provisions of the Tax Code regarding livestock, adding flooding and other weather-related conditions to drought as conditions allowing the use of the special rules relating to proceeds from livestock sales. It would also result in more equitable treatment of crops and livestock relative to tax payments after disasters. However, it would not reduce the total amount of taxes paid by livestock producers who suffer disasters, but instead would merely delay the payment of taxes under these circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that you and the rest of my colleagues would agree that it is unfair to deny the disaster-related provisions of the Tax Code to livestock producers just because the disaster involved is a flood and not a drought. I ask you to join me in making this commonsense change to the Federal Tax Code, and provide some needed assistance to our Nation's livestock producers.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, celebrations are being held this week throughout our Nation

and across the European continent to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. In London on Sunday, in Paris yesterday, and in Moscow today, millions of Europeans have gathered to give prayerful thanks for the hand-won peace which encompassed to continent 50 years ago this week.

Although we Americans, as far as casualties go, got off light compared to our European allies. In fact all nations involved in World War II suffered and suffered greatly. By crossing the oceans to assist in the overthrow of the Nazi and Fascist empires, American soldiers, sailors, airman and marines not only disrupted and risked their own lives, they also disrupted the lives of the loved ones they left behind.

The massive task of supporting our brave Americans necessitated a radical readjustment of our economy here at home. Automobiles and most household appliances were simply not available. You could not buy tire because rubber was one of the many, many commodities essential to the war effort.

While World War II was in progress, the Soviet government, led by Joseph Stalin, demanded that the Americans and British invade the coast of France in order to take the pressure off the Russian army, which was bearing the brunt of the battle against the Nazis. There was also intense pressure here at home to get the job done with and invade France.

Fortunately, our national leaders had a great deal of experience with warfare in France. During World War I, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty, which is the direct equivalent of Secretary of the Navy. They both knew from sad experience, that a land war in the north of France, with both sides equal, would result in bloody trench warfare. During the 4 years of World War I, literally millions of young men—on both sides—sacrificed their lives in futile, pointless efforts to recapture a few feet of ground. It has been said that Britain scarified entire generations of young men in the trenches of World War I. even though the refusal of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to replay that tragedy in many ways led to the distrust and bitter feelings between the Russian government and our own for the past 50 years, we should all be thankful that both Roosevelt and Churchill—along with Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower—refused to initiate any invasion of France until we were assured of massive superiority in forces and materiel.

Their patience paid off handsomely: less than 11 months after D-Day—a day that many observers predicted would not succeed—we had not only successfully invaded the coast of France, but we had totally conquered the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler. We, together with our Russian allies advancing from the east, brought to an end that evil nation which Hitler predicted would "last a thousand years" but in reality existed slightly more than a dozen.

A new book by David Fromkin, *In The Time of the Americans*, underscores the extent of the revolutionary changes World War II brought to the United States. In 1941, there was a sincere and heated debate in this nation about whether or not we should involve

ourselves in what were called foreign wars. In 1945, our membership and leadership in the United Nations were taken for granted.

In 1941, it was almost universally believed that the oceans could protect us against any hostile forces and that thus there was no reason for us to become involved in the affairs of Europe. By 1945, there was no question we were the leaders of the free world. As soon as 1946 and 1947, we Americans were prepared to send assistance to protect freedom and liberty first in Greece and Turkey and then in Western Europe. By 1950, we recognized our responsibility to repel aggression on the Korean peninsula.

In 1941, Americans were in many ways a prejudiced society. Most of our south was deeply segregated and many public accommodations refused service to Jews. The Ku Klux Klan had a following.

By the time the war ended, Americans of all races, creeds and colors fought side by side and thus learned that far more binds us together than separates us. There was a long path to travel yet, but the first steps were taken on the road to racial equality.

The newsreel cameras and the magazine photos showed American troops liberating the concentration camps of Germany, thus sending us all a message of what racial, ethnic or religious bigotry can lead to. Anyone who lived through the Holocaust can not help but vow that nothing like this will ever happen again.

Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday I was deeply honored to have been able to participate in ceremonies at Camp Shanks Museum in Orangeburg, NY. Camp Shanks was the major east coast point of embarkation during World War II, and it was fitting that ceremonies commemorating the end of the war be conducted there. "Ruptured Duck" awards were presented to nearly 150 survivors of World War II, and an array of local officials shared their views on World War II with us.

The ceremonies were held under the guidance of Jerry Donnellan, who as Director of the Veterans Service Agency of Rockland County, NY, has earned a reputation as one of the more compassionate and qualified friends of all our veterans.

In my remarks on this solemn occasion, I reminded my fellow World War II veterans of the importance of our passing on to future generations the reasons the war was fought and what we experienced on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific. I warned that we must not allow our revisionist historians to alter the truths of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, let us pause during our busy schedule to reflect on the monumental changes which took place 50 years ago this week, when the guns and the bombs fell silent in Europe, and let us also pause to remember those who did not return and all those W.W. II Veterans who are still lingering in Veterans Hospitals across our land.

WHAT THE FLAG MEANS TO ME

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, as we honor the brave young men and women who gave so

much of themselves in the Second World War, I thought it an opportune moment to reflect on the meaning of patriotism with the words of a special young man from my congressional district.

Josh Pritchard, a 5th grade student at Capitola Elementary School, placed first among all students for the following essay on the meaning of the American flag:

WHAT THE FLAG MEANS TO ME

(By Josh Pritchard)

To me, the American flag represents a dream, a great dream. A dream that someday America will be a place where everyone is treated equally, and no one is judged by their creed or religion.

When Betsy Ross made the American flag, she meant it to represent America and freedom. Around the time when Betsy Ross made the flag, everyone wanted America to someday be a place where everyone is treated equally, and no one is judged by their creed or religion. That wasn't true back then and it's still not true now. In the last 219 years, we've come a lot closer to the dream, but we're still not there.

To me, the flag is something to be proud of. The flag is what reminds me that someday America is going to be an even greater place.

The flag represents a place where there is no one creed but a place where all creeds join together as one. A place where it doesn't matter what religion you are, what color hair you have, or what kind of clothes you wear—as long as you are you.

That's the end of my essay but the dream still stands. Maybe in the next 100 years, the dream will come true.

A TRIBUTE TO MAX MCCARTHY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret and sadness that we learned over the weekend of the passing of Richard "Max" McCarthy, who served here in the House, representing the Buffalo, NY area from 1965 to 1970.

In addition to his congressional service where he was a leader on environmental issues and the effort to ban germ and gas warfare, Mr. McCarthy had a distinguished career as a journalist with the Buffalo News, serving as its Washington Bureau chief from 1978 until 1989 and continuing as a weekly columnist. He was press attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Iran in 1975 and 1976, authored two books and served in the Navy at the end of World War II and in the Army during the Korean War.

Mr. McCarthy was an affable, congenial, and gregarious man, who will be missed by his many friends and colleagues. Murray Light, the editor and senior vice president of the Buffalo News, captured the spirit of the Max McCarthy so many of us knew so well, in his comments in the following obituary from the News:

Max was an outstanding citizen of Buffalo, outstanding patriot and a fine newspaperman. All of us associated with him will greatly miss his insight, his unending opti-

mism and his enormous loyalty to his community, his friends, his country and his newspaper.

MAX MCCARTHY DIES; NEWS WRITER, EX-CONGRESSMAN

(By Karen Brady)

Max McCarthy—the retired Buffalo News Washington Bureau chief, former congressman, and foreign service diplomat—died Friday (May 5, 1995) in his Arlington, Va., home at the age of 67 after an extended illness.

A journalist first and last during his long public career—which included U.S. military service in two wars—McCarthy continued to write his weekly Washington column for The News, including a column that will appear this Sunday.

"Max was an outstanding citizen of Buffalo, outstanding patriot and a fine newspaperman. All of us who have been associated with him will greatly miss his insight, his unending optimism and his enormous loyalty to his community, his friends, his country and his newspaper," said Murray Light, editor and senior vice president of The News.

McCarthy in the last few months had been living in a McClean, Va., nursing home because of the debilitating effects of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, often referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease.

Nonetheless, McCarthy continued to write his weekly columns for The News by dictating to a neighbor who typed the material into his laptop computer, recalled David Breasted, an independent television producer and long-time friend.

McCarthy, a Democrat, represented Buffalo in the House of Representatives from 1965 to 1970.

He later became press attaché for the U.S. Embassy in Iran, and was working at the White House, as an adviser in legislative affairs, when he joined The News' Washington Bureau in 1978.

He was also one of the original leaders of the campaign to rid Lake Erie of pollution, and was a nationally recognized pioneer in other environmental causes.

He organized Buffalo's first Department of Human Resources, under Mayor Stanley Makowski, and was the author of two books—"The Ultimate Folly," an expose of the evils of chemical-biological warfare, and "Elections for Sale," a book on political fundraising and spending.

Born Richard Dean McCarthy in Buffalo but always called "Max," he came from a family active in Buffalo's political life.

His great-great-grandparents, on his mother's side, were Irish immigrants whose son, Peter B. Walsh, was elected to the old Buffalo Board of Aldermen in 1859.

His son—McCarthy's grandfather, Richard W. Walsh—was an attorney, and the official court stenographer at the trial of Leon Czolgosz, the man convicted of assassinating President, William McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

McCarthy's father, the late Ignatius D. McCarthy, also an attorney, ran twice for Buffalo City Court judge.

McCarthy's mother, the late Kathleen Walsh McCarthy, not only assisted her husband in his City Court bids, but was also office manager during her son's successful 1964 congressional campaign. She was a co-founder as well of Housewives to End Pollution here.

Max McCarthy attended St. Joseph's Catholic Elementary School. He graduated from Canisius High School and Canisius College, where he was a regular in the college's Little Theatre productions. He did graduate

work at the University of Buffalo, Cornell and Harvard.

He served in the Navy in the Pacific at the end of World War II, and in the Army in the Far East during the Korean War.

In 1952—as a corporal with the 24th Infantry Division of the Army, stationed in Sendai, Japan—he sent accounts of military life to The Buffalo Evening News. The paper printed his accounts and then hired McCarthy as a reporter following his discharge.

Three years later, he was named public relations director of the National Gypsum Co., based in Buffalo, and remained in that position until 1964 when he was first elected to Congress, a Democrat representing Buffalo's heavily Republican old 39th Congressional District.

It was a startling victory. McCarthy, a political novice of 36, beat six-term incumbent Rep. John R. Pillion, a Hamburg Republican.

McCarthy's campaign theme was "a young man looking into the future." A chief aim, he said at the time, was to serve on the House Public Works Committee—because he wanted to rid Lake Erie of pollution.

McCarthy's first book, "The Ultimate Folly" was published by Knopf in 1969. It resulted in congressional hearings, a national policy review and canceling a plan to dump outdated nerve gases from three U.S. arsenals into the sea.

In constant demand as a speaker, McCarthy appeared on national television and was featured in major publications. He was selected to give a prestigious Chubb series of lectures at Yale University.

In 1970, he was persuaded by New York State Democrats to run for a U.S. Senate seat, it was a move that cost him his seat in the House of Representatives—and sent his personal political career on a downward spiral.

McCarthy's former House seat went to the Republican candidate—newcomer and former Buffalo Bill, Jack Kemp.

"As a three-term member of Congress, Max was a strong progressive and had an unblemished reputation for integrity. He did pioneering work on the environment and campaign finance reform. It was fitting that the last column published in his lifetime was an appeal for sanity on firearms. That courageous stand cost him a great deal of support in the 1960s," said Douglas Turner, The News' Washington Bureau chief.

McCarthy took a position as vice president and director of community development for A. Victor and Co. here.

A year later—after considering a run for Erie County executive—he was named a Harvard fellow, lecturing in the university's Institute of Politics of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government.

He completed his second book, "Elections for Sale," and served for a time as a Grover Cleveland fellow at UB.

In 1972, he sought election to the then-new 38th District but lost.

He subsequently became a visiting professor of political science at Canisius College and Niagara University.

In 1973, Buffalo Mayor Makowski made McCarthy a member of his Cabinet, charging him with formation of the city Department of Human Resources.

In 1974, President Gerald Ford appointed McCarthy to the U.S. Information Agency—and, for the next two years, he served as press attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

In 1976, McCarthy was named to the Carter administration White House staff—where he was involved with legislative affairs until joining The News' Washington Bureau in June of 1978.

Three months later, he was named Washington bureau chief for The Buffalo News. McCarthy held the position until his own retirement in 1989, but continued to write a weekly Washington column for The News.

In 1985, McCarthy became the sixth member of The News to be elected to the prestigious Gridiron Club in Washington. He also was a member of the National Press Club.

He was a founder of the Greater Buffalo Development Foundation which he served as vice president for eight years.

McCarthy also was a lover of opera and collected fine literature, especially books on Irish history.

Survivors include his former wife, Gail; three sons, Dean of Buffalo, and Barry and Brendan, both of Chicago, and two daughters, Maura of New York City and Deidre of San Remo, Italy.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

TRIBUTE TO AL GUNTHER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and salute Al Gunther, a distinguished individual from Rhode Island who is being honored for his outstanding contributions to the Boy Scouts of America on the occasion of his retirement from his position as Ranger of Camp Yawgoog.

He first came to Camp Yawgoog in 1959 with his wife Diane and for the past 36 years he has devoted his time and talents to providing young people with the rewarding experiences of camping. His leadership of Yawgoog was also enhanced by a unique blend of management skill and a special affection for his fellow man.

The Boy Scouts of Rhode Island owe a debt of gratitude to Al Gunther for his dedication and commitment. During his stewardship, Camp Yawgoog has prevailed through fires, floods, droughts, hurricanes, blizzards, and other adversities. His efforts have ensured that the camp has not only survived but flourished. Over a quarter of a million boys and campers have benefited from Al Gunther's hard work and from the humanitarian spirit which has prevailed at Camp Yawgoog.

I respectfully request that my colleagues join me in saluting Albert R. Gunther and recognizing his contributions to generations of young people, and toward the betterment of our community.

DEDICATION OF TEMPLE ISRAEL

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the dedication of a new synagogue building for Temple Israel of Dayton, OH, within my district. The building is an important milestone for the Dayton Jewish community.

Temple Israel traces its roots to 1850, when 12 Jews in Dayton formed a Hebrew Society.

The congregation, which was incorporated as Kehillah Kodesh B'nai Yeshurun, bought a building in 1863. In 1893, the congregation had grown enough to construct a new synagogue at the corner of First and Jefferson Streets in downtown.

Downtown was severely damaged by the great Dayton flood of 1913. By 1925, the congregation began construction of a new building at the corner of Salem and Emerson Avenues, in the neighborhood of Dayton View. This building was expanded in 1953 with the addition of a new sanctuary.

In November 1994, the congregation moved into its new home at One Riverbend, on the west bank of the Great Miami River, just north of downtown. On Friday, May 5, the building was formerly dedicated at a service. The following Sunday, Temple Israel opened its building and grounds to the Dayton community at an open house.

I offer my congratulations to Temple Israel's Rabbi P. Irving Bloom, whose vision and leadership have led to this moment. I further extend my best wishes to the entire congregation to find fulfillment in using the building for generations to come.

THREATS TO CUT USIA THREATEN AMERICAN SECURITY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, next week the International Relations Committee will mark up legislation that threatens major changes in America's foreign policy institutions. This legislation—that appears to be largely driven by pledges from Senator HELMS to consolidate America's foreign policy instruments—was just received this morning by Congressman HAMILTON and has not yet been reviewed by most Democrats, nor, I venture to say, by many Republicans. Yet, the committee appears to be determined to move its legislation forward.

Through press statements, we have learned that Senator HELMS' agenda is to eliminate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA], the Agency for International Development [AID], and the U.S. Information Agency [USIA]. The functions of these agencies are to be combined into a mega-bureaucracy in the Department of State. Senator HELMS claims major savings in this reform although he acknowledges that few actual savings will be realized in the first 2 years of his proposed consolidation.

I believe that there is even a greater cost to this proposal. It is in the cost to our national security. In this day of increasing threats from terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, now is not the time to dismantle the first line of America's defense: our foreign policy institutions which served this country so well in the cold war.

We all believe that in this post-cold-war era, when threats to American citizens and our nation can come equally from the actions of a lone terrorist or another country, when threats can be economic as well as military, we do need to reexamine our Nation's foreign policy

bureaucracy in order to make it more efficient. But this effort is already underway through Vice President GORE's National Policy Review and Secretary of State Christopher's internal strategic management initiative.

We need a reasoned, rational approach to reform that matches objective with means in a manner that protects and advances American national security. Legislation designed by political impulse and railroaded through the political process without time for full regard to cost or benefit is dangerous tinkering with America's security.

I am not alone in my desire for hesitation or in my concern for the result. A bipartisan group from Freedom House recently released a statement opposing the elimination of USIA. This group, which includes among others former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Edward Fulner, Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, former Senator Malcolm Wallop, and Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., editor of the *American Spectator*, cogently and persuasively argues that "this proposed consolidation and centralization would weaken American public diplomacy."

The arguments that they make on behalf of preserving one agency, USIA, I believe can be made, and will be made next week, on behalf of the other agencies now threatened by the proposed legislation. Weakening the independent voices and undermining the effectiveness of ACDA and USAID will not strengthen American foreign policy. I encourage my colleagues to read closely the statement issued by Freedom House and review carefully the legislation once it is introduced by the Republicans.

I ask that the Freedom House report be printed in the RECORD at this point.

THE FUTURE OF U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

New proposals have been advanced to place the United States Information Agency (USIA)—long the chief instrument of American public diplomacy—under the centralized control of the State Department. We believe this proposed consolidation and centralization would weaken American public diplomacy.

Why should the USIA remain independent? Through its broadcasting, numerous exchange programs and links with people throughout the world, it already is highly successful in promoting American interests and articulating who we are and how our policies and values are shaped. The State Department has a different though related role. It explains U.S. foreign policy to Americans and presents our government's official positions to foreign governments. The State Department values quiet negotiations, government-to-government contacts, protracted discussion, compromise and sometimes secrecy. A credible public diplomacy, by contrast, requires openness, the ability to respond quickly to rapidly changing world events, and independence in reporting, analysis and comment. In short, the culture of the State Department differs substantially from the culture of the USIA.

There are other important reasons to retain the USIA's present status.

Public diplomacy and formal diplomacy. While formal diplomatic relations conducted by the State Department are an important aspect of our government's diverse engagement with other societies, public diplomacy—our open efforts to win understanding and support among the peoples of foreign

countries on matters that affect U.S. national interests—suffers when it is subordinated to the demands of formal diplomacy. We have long-term interests in developing flexible relationships with foreign educators, journalists, cultural leaders, minority and opposition leaders that must not be subjected to the daily pressures of official government-to-government affairs. USIA has filled this niche by setting up exchanges that introduce foreign representatives to U.S. governmental, non-governmental, private, business and cultural institutions.

American values: independent voices, one theme. The promotion of American political and economic values has been an auspicious aspect of our foreign policy in recent times. The spread of democracy and the global communication revolution indicate that this form of engagement in foreign affairs will be of great importance in the future. Diversification and independence—not centralization and uniformity—make the U.S.'s message more meaningful and credible. The USIA's broadcasting and exchange programs should remain free of interference from officials with responsibilities in other areas. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Voice of America and Radio Marti remain vital sources of information around the world. In East-Central Europe and the former Soviet Union (where independent media continue to face difficulties) RFE/RL is trusted precisely because of its journalistic integrity. This would be seriously compromised if they were perceived as official organs of State Department policy.

Re-orientation before re-organization. The structure of our foreign affairs agencies needs to be considered in light of America's global strategy in a rapidly changing international environment. Re-organization not rooted in a clear and comprehensive understanding and consensus about goals and missions cannot work or last. The USIA and federally-funded international broadcasting have track records of success and will continue to work. Indeed, with today's menacing phenomena of international criminal activity, terrorism, inter-ethnic hatreds and anti-democratic forces around the world, the work of USIA is more critical than ever.

We understand that there will have to be some significant re-organization and re-prioritization in foreign policy. Those who have offered proposals for change have done some service. The world has changed, in no small measure because of our multi-layered and multi-faceted foreign policy structures. Our goal should be coordination between agencies, not the kind of consolidated administrative centralism that will not work. The tasks of the State Department and the public diplomacy agencies should nurture one another, but must remain separate to be truly effective.

HONORING TUDOR CITY GREENS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I stand before my distinguished colleagues to honor the invaluable work of Tudor City Greens.

Tudor City Greens is a not-for-profit organization that maintains two parks within the Tudor City complex; one of New York City's most densely populated neighborhoods. Sur-

rounded by the steel and glass of towering skyscrapers, these two parks have provided tranquility and beauty for the public's enjoyment since the late 1920's.

The importance of the parks to New York's quality of life was brought to the forefront when the very existence of the parks were threatened in 1972. That year a real estate developer bought the Tudor City complex and planned to build apartments on the parks. The community rallied against the developer and vehemently battled to save the parks. After a 15-year legal battle, the properties were sold to Time Equities who donated the parks to the Trust for Public Land. The parks were deemed only for recreational and cultural use and in 1988 Tudor City and its parks were designated an historic district by the Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1988.

Tudor City Greens was founded in January of 1987 by residents of the complex to preserve and maintain the parks. Since its conception, the organization has worked diligently to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to restore and maintain the parks. They have cultivated new gardens, initiated a tree care program and organized annual events such as Easter egg hunts, caroling and a Halloween parade.

On May 10, Tudor City Greens, will sponsor its Parks Celebration to focus the city's attention on the beauty of the parks, and the continuing efforts to preserve them. I would like to personally thank the directors of Tudor City Greens for their dedication and outstanding work in preserving one of New York's cultural treasures.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to Tudor City Greens for providing the citizens of New York with this emerald isle deep within the heart of New York.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I had preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an amendment offered by myself, and my distinguished colleague, Representative MIKE PARKER, to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995.

The explanation follows:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961 TO RESOLVE THE TACOMA CASE BY INCLUDING STATE WATER QUALITY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FERC LICENSING PROCESS—EXPLANATION

The purpose of this amendment is to address the serious concerns that the Supreme Court's 1994 Tacoma decision are creating for the nation's hydropower projects. These projects are the leading source of clean, renewable electric energy in this country. But they are operating under a cloud because the Supreme Court has interpreted the Clean Water Act, in particular section 401 of the Act, so broadly as to effectively supersede the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)'s licensing authority over the projects under the Federal Power Act.

This amendment would rectify that situation. It directs state water quality agencies

to provide their Clean Water Act recommendations—for hydropower projects under the Commission's jurisdiction—to the Commission to consider under the Federal Power Act. Section 10(a) of the Federal Power Act requires FERC to conduct a lengthy, comprehensive review of both proposed hydropower projects and existing projects upon relicensing. That review focuses heavily on the potential environmental impacts of each project and best ways to mitigate or avoid those impacts. Furthermore, section 10(a) specifically requires the Commission to take into account the recommendations of state and federal agencies, Indian tribes, and the public. Therefore, in the context of hydropower projects under FERC's jurisdiction, it makes sense to fold state water quality agency recommendations into the comprehensive licensing process that already exists under the Federal Power Act. This amendment accomplishes that objective.

TRIBUTE TO CPL BRUCE BARDELL

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished police officer who is retiring as a hero from the Allen Park, MI, Police Department. Cpl. Bruce Bardell was honored last month by the city he has served with bravery and skill for 29 years.

Since being wounded by a gunshot fired by a fleeing felon in 1978, Corporal Bardell has undergone four major surgeries, the most recent of which was in January of this year. I would like to share with my colleagues a little about the incident that led to this injury because it reveals much about the character of this officer, and the other officers on the Allen Park police force.

On June 3, 1978, Corporal Bardell was among the officers dispatched when a larceny was reported in the north end of the city. The suspects fled in a car. After the police gave chase, the suspects abandoned their vehicle and escaped through back yards on foot in the dark. When a resident reported a prowler, Officer Bardell responded. Upon arriving to the area of the report, he viewed a shadowy figure darting in a nearby yard, and gave chase on foot. Officer Bardell was surprised by a second suspect hiding behind a garage, who fired two shots at point blank range, striking Officer Bardell in the abdomen. He managed to return fire, striking the suspect, who was immobilized until other officers arrived on the scene.

Officer Bardell returned to duty following his recovery from his injuries, and I am pleased to be able to report that his assailant is still imprisoned, serving a 60- to 100-year term. However, I must also note that Corporal Bardell has suffered continuing health problems as a result of this craven criminal act. Despite these problems, he has continued to serve with distinction and honor.

For his years of dedicated service to the people of Allen Park, for his bravery in the face of great danger, and for his record as a good and faithful citizen, I call upon my colleagues in the House to join me in saluting this great American.

MONEY TO BURN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as I am sure you know, Arson Awareness Week, commemorating the end of the Los Angeles fires set during the 1992 riots, just ended, with communities all across the country focussing public attention on the terrible costs in lives and money from arson for profit. Arson Awareness Week has the support of firefighters around the Nation, many of whom have organized with consumers, government agencies and insurers to combat this form of insurance fraud through public information and the advocacy of such groups as the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud. The coalition recently published in its newsletter the following article, "Money To Burn", which I would like inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in recognition of our firefighters and the arson problem:

MONEY TO BURN

(By Michael E. Diegel)

ARSON-FOR-PROFIT AND ITS MANY FACES ARE A DANGEROUS—SOMETIMES DEADLY—FORM OF INSURANCE FRAUD

In 560 cases in 1993, someone's world ended just as biblical writers predicted—in a blaze of fire.

The 560 dead were the victims not of apocalyptic wrath but of arson.

For at least 80 other people living in apartments above a New York warehouse, salvation came in the form of investigators who unearthed a plot to burn the warehouse for the insurance money.

There's no way to know how many of the 560 were killed in cases of arson for profit, but experts believe at least 15 percent of reported fires are deliberately set for several reasons, including insurance fraud and other profit-seeking motives.

"It's as difficult, or perhaps even more so, as determining the level of [other types of] insurance fraud," said Rick Gilman of the Insurance Committee for Arson Control. "It's perhaps more difficult because arson covers a wide variety of motives where generally insurance fraud is strictly for profit."

He defines arson for profit as "an intentionally set fire to recover some financial gain. Maybe it's financial gain through insurance proceeds, maybe it's financial gain through reducing the competition, maybe it's financial gain through some other avenue."

"There isn't any information as to how common it is," Gilman continued. "The whole issue is one that's very difficult to find out anything about because there hasn't been an effective study of that aspect of arson for over a decade."

A 1982 study of closed claims files from 1980 was conducted by the Insurance Research Council's organizational predecessor, Gilman said.

"In general, what they found in the voluntary [insurance] market, the percentage of arson cases was 15-17 percent, but when you got into the FAIR [Fair Access to Insurance Requirement] plan market, they found [arson cases were] upwards of 40-50 percent," Gilman reported.

What is known are recent cases that illustrate the variety of arson-for-profit schemes, such as:

A seven-person ring operating in Florida for at least six years. Participants torched houses, usually under the guise of renovation or construction projects. The group also burned cars and at least 15 insurance companies.

A New Jersey couple accused in February of setting fire to their home after it languished on the real estate market for more than a year.

Three San Francisco men were arrested in March and accused of buying a house in 1990, enhancing its value by presenting a fictitious lease-to-purchase agreement and filing a claim after setting the house afire. Investigators said one of the men had been pursued since the late 1970s for suspected arson, but this was the first time they'd gotten enough evidence to charge him.

A Prince George's County (Md.) man who owns a topless bar recently was accused of hiring others to set fire to the county's only other topless bar.

While large commercial arson cases and homeowner arson-related fraud is fairly common, arson for profit crosses all socioeconomic groups. Investigators in Buffalo, N.Y., report a rash of arson fires in apartments occupied by people on public assistance. Officials cited one woman who had fires break out in five separate apartments over three years. Relatives of hers experienced at least three fires.

In these cases, burned out welfare clients move into public housing. They refuse to pay any rent and eventually are evicted. Then the apartment is torched, usually after all belongings have been surreptitiously removed. The client moves into a hotel, which is paid for, gets all her meals paid for, and collects on claims for the "destroyed" belongings.

Typically, the "victim" can collect around \$3,000 plus pocketing what would have gone to rent. Fire investigators believe that more than a third of the city's more than 300 arson fires can be attributed to the scheme, which they say is increasingly popular. In a couple of blatant cases, they report welfare clients related to each other had fires at the same time.

Cases like these earn headlines or are part of the anecdotes told among arson investigators. So, too, are tales of arson by juvenile or serial offenders. Usually these cases aren't fraud-motivated arson. Residential fires, too, are less likely to be suspected arson for profit.

"It may be that the grease fire in the kitchen may have been intentionally set," Gilman said, "but it's the local fire department and the local homeowner that maybe they know, [so] I think there may be less of a tendency to investigate residential fires unless it's glaringly evident—multiple ignition sights or other glaring evidence of arson."

Gilman also suspects investigators are less likely to look closely at residential fires because there's not as much money involved as in commercial arson fires. Again, he lamented, "There's all too few facts in this arena."

Still, he added, companies are investigating fires more than in the past.

"The same intensity that is being addressed to insurance fraud is being found in the arson investigation arena," Gilman said. Companies are creating and expanding special investigation units, using resources such as property loss databases and public records, trying to identify patterns and motives. They also go low-tech.

"Some companies train arson dogs and give them to local fire departments," Gilman said, "Nationwide has its own arson dog

they use for their investigations, which I think is kind of neat."

Passage of arson immunity laws has helped, too. All 50 states and the District of Columbia have some form of arson immunity to protect insurers who give information to law enforcement.

In some cases, the law's scope is limited. For example, 14 states do not allow reciprocity; law enforcement cannot share information with insurers. Most insurers support full reciprocity in immunity laws and also would like to see legislation protecting insurer-to-insurer information sharing.

And there is good news. The number of suspected arson fires has dropped for three straight years and there was a reported 11 percent drop in arson cases in cities with more than 1 million residents. However, the cost of those fires was up in 1993 by more than \$350 million.

The National Arson Forum, a group of companies and organizations concerned about arson, developed Arson Awareness Week (the first week of May) to bring the cost of this crime to the attention of the public. It also commemorates the end of the Los Angeles fires set during the 1992 riots.

While the dollar costs are something that's borne by all of us, it's also a good time to remember that some of us pay with our lives.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be fitting for me to share with my colleagues a poignant poem written by Carrie B.H. Collins of Denver, CO. Ms. Collins' poem expresses the essence of our great Nation, and will make an important contribution to the record.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(By Carrie B.H. Collins)

Two hundred years ago

America started to grow
Her work was tedious and slow
And England had to go.

Two hundred years ago
They thought they had to fight
For freedom and for right
The Red Coats with their might.

Two hundreds years ago
We found the Indians here
They farmed and fished and sought
To hold their land they fought.

Two hundred years ago
The Brown folks lived here too
Their horses they did ride
And brand their cattle's hides.

Two hundred years ago
Black folks were shackled and chained
Free labor they did give
Some died that others may live.

Two hundred years ago
They came from far and near
Some came because of fears
And others shedding tears.

Two hundred years ago
America wanted more
She looked from coast to coast
For help without a toast.

Two hundred years ago
Some people had a dream
That one day it would seem

Like they could live as Kings.

Two hundred years ago
Men worked hard with the land
And some of them couldn't stand
Hardships of their fellow-man.

Two hundred years ago
They came with all they had
High hopes, courage and faith
To live and grow in grace.

Two hundred years and here
America, stand up and cheer
For men have worked sincere
Thank God, move on without fear.

Two hundred years and here
America, stand up and cheer
Brave men have bled and died
For freedom side by side.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by Birch Trails Girl Scout Council in my home town of Wausau, WI. She is Molly Olsen of Girl Scout Troop 291.

She was honored on March 11, 1995 for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award project, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Birch Trails Girl Scout Council, Molly began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1994. She completed her project in the areas of Bat Education and Preservation. She worked countless hours researching the bat population and finding donations to build eight bat houses at Camp Del O'Claire. She also donated books about bats to the camp library in hope that girls will become more educated about the species.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for Molly Olsen, and I believe she should receive the public recognition due her for this significant service to her community and her country.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Veterans' Employment and Training Bill of Rights Act of 1995. Under this measure, which would amend section 4100, title 38, United States Code, veterans' eligibility for priority services under any federally funded work-force preparation, development, and/or delivery program would be clarified. An eligible veteran would be required to meet program eligibility requirements and be within 10 years of his or her date of discharge or release from active duty. Special disabled veterans would be given priority and preference under this section.

Additionally, the act would require entities that administer or deliver services under the above-described programs to provide information and effective referral assistance to veterans regarding benefits and services that may be obtained through other entities or service providers. The bill further provides that entities or services providers would be required to ensure that veterans are informed of their employment-related rights, benefits, and privileges provided under this measure.

The act would also require each State or local council, board, or advisory body established in support of the employment and training programs addressed by this measure to include representation from the veterans' community.

In order to ensure that veterans are being served in accordance with the intent of this legislation, the Secretary of Labor would be required to submit an annual report to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It would be the Secretary's responsibility to determine what data is necessary to obtain the required information.

Mr. Speaker, our country has a longstanding commitment to providing priority services to veterans seeking employment and training assistance. We are now in the midst of an in-depth review and redesign of our national labor exchange and job training programs. As ranking member on the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education, Training, Employment, and Housing, I feel strongly that our commitment to veterans must be protected and even strengthened during this era of change. The men and women who defend our lives and liberty through military service earn the priority of services they have traditionally been provided and will continue to be provided under this bill.

I want to point out that no fewer than 17 States have implemented bills of employment rights for veterans. The Federal Government can and should do no less.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN ELIZABETH RICHARDSON TYLER: CELEBRATING A LIFE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 15, 1995, the city of Cleveland will celebrate the dedication of a new building addition to the Kathryn R. Tyler Neighborhood Center. The dedication ceremony will celebrate the strong commitment and vision of an individual who dedicated her life to serving the community and improving the lives of others.

The Cleveland community mourned the passing of Kathryn Elizabeth Richardson Tyler on April 5, 1995. For 32 years, Mrs. Tyler served as Administrator of the Kathryn Tyler Neighborhood Center. As we gather to break ground for the new building addition, we acknowledge her enormous contributions to our ceremony. I am proud to join the community for the special dedication ceremony. I wish to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding Kathryn Tyler.

Mr. Speaker, Kathryn Elizabeth Richardson Tyler was born in Dawson, GA, and attended college in Knoxville, TN. She received two master degrees; the first was a Masters of Social Work from Atlanta University; and the second was a Masters of Social Work Administration from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Early in her professional career, Kathryn Tyler was a teacher in Sheffield, AL. She was also an instructor of social science at Albany State College, and North Carolina A&T College. Further, Mrs. Tyler served as Director of Field Services in the Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II for the American Red Cross.

Mr. Speaker, throughout her life, Kathryn Tyler exhibited a concern for the social welfare of the community. Shortly after relocating to the Cleveland area, Mrs. Tyler founded and served as the first Director of the Glenville Neighborhood and Community Centers. She ran the operation out of store fronts and in the old Glenville High School. However, Kathryn Tyler never gave up on the dream of a permanent home to address the needs of the community through basic social work.

In 1976, the Kathryn Tyler Neighborhood Center was named in honor of this individual's tireless efforts and commitment to the community where she resided and served. During her 32 years as Administrator of the Center, the Cleveland community benefited from important programs such as after school tutorial programs and Head Start for the children; mental health outreach services for families; adult education and job training classes for individuals throughout the community; and special programs to serve the elderly population.

Mr. Speaker, Kathryn Elizabeth Richardson Tyler was a beacon of light in our community. She had a love of people and a special gift of reaching out to those in need. Mrs. Tyler lived by the adage, "Have a dream . . . and reach for it." Due to her lifelong efforts, the community is better able to reach out to individuals

and families in need. More importantly, because of Kathryn Tyler, our children have brighter and more promising futures. I was privileged to have known Kathryn Tyler. She was a close friend and someone whom I greatly admired.

I am proud to participate in the ground breaking ceremony for the new addition to the Kathryn Tyler Neighborhood Center. It represents a special tribute to an individual who dedicated her life to serving others.

"I LOVE LIFE AND I WANT TO LIVE" IS THEME ONCE AGAIN FOR THE UNITED BLACK FUND 23D ANNUAL VICTORY LUNCHEON

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enthusiastically extend my heartfelt congratulations to Ms. Wilhelmina J. Rolark, Esq., president/CEO, and the staff of the United Black Fund [UBF] in celebration of its 23d Annual Victory Luncheon.

I would also like to commend the staff of the UBF and its many member agencies for their continuous and much needed work in serving the community. It seems that the needs that were once taken care of by families and friends has now been placed in the lap of organizations such as the UBF.

Today, we face the possibility of many social programs being eliminated from our national landscape. We see our communities in distress and our Government has been thus far unable to provide for the growing numbers of people requesting assistance. This organization, and the many agencies it supports, are helping fill that void. I encourage UBF to continue to go forward, and to fight the good fight.

I know it is not easy to be called upon to do more and more with less. But with the kind of dedication the UBF has shown in the past, and the commitment it is making toward the future with programs such as "I Love Life and I Want To Live," the road to wellness is at hand, and the tide will be turned. As a former community worker, I know that it takes a strong will to constantly put the needs of others before one's own. I have the deepest respect and admiration for those who continue to do this day after day, year after year. Their selfless efforts make a difference in the lives of so many now and will do so in the years to come.

I find UBF's never-ending efforts a steadfast source of personal strength in my daily encounters with forces that seek an end to any and all programs that do not fit into their particular agenda. I know that without the UBF, there are many among us who would go hungry, who would be in the cold, and many more who would be without hope. I would like to thank UBF for caring for those people who need a helping hand. I know my friend, the late Dr. Calvin W. Rolark, Jr., is pleased as he peers down from above and witnesses the continuation of his lifelong work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting an organization that is serving a

growing number of those in need. The UBF is definitely meeting unmet needs in the Washington metropolitan area and throughout America.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF CZECH SOCIETY

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Center for Democracy last Wednesday honored the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Klaus, by awarding him its prestigious International Democracy Medal for 1995.

The Center for Democracy is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting the democratic process throughout the world. In previous years, the center has honored Presidents Raul Alfonsin, Corazon Aquino, Oscar Arias, Patricio Aylwin, Violeta Chamorro, Arpad Goncz, and Boris Yeltsin.

I was fortunate to be at the dinner award ceremony and hear Prime Minister Klaus' acceptance address. His comments on the democratization process are profound, and I am including the text at this point in the RECORD.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF CZECH SOCIETY

It is a great honor for me to be awarded the International Democracy Medal from your distinguished society. And it is extremely intellectually stimulating to have the unique opportunity to speak here today and share with you some of my ideas about the fundamental systemic change which has been going on in the Czech Republic for the last five years.

As well known, the Czech Republic suffered for many decades under an oppressive, undemocratic and totally inefficient communist political, social and economic system. It was a system irresponsive to human wants and desires. It is over now. I have to admit that I do not feel enough motivated these days to discuss at length the intrinsic logic as well as peculiarities of the functioning of such a system although I am convinced that the standard "sovietologist's" paradigm of explaining it needs substantial rewriting and though communism is not an unrepeatable, singular event which can never happen. But we are already on the other side of the Rubicon.

The task of our time has been positive—to replace such a system with a free, democratic society, based on political pluralism and the rule of law, with a well-functioning, efficient market economy, based on private property, private initiative and limited government.

I will try to argue here tonight that the Czech Republic has already introduced basic elements of such a system and by having done so, the country has entered what we call the early posttransformation stage.

In all our effort during the last few years to dismantle communism and institute free society and market economy the central idea was that of democracy. Several years ago I coined the phrase "market economy without any adjectives" in an attempt to reject all forms of "third ways" of economic organization and it seems to me now that I can say as well "democracy without adjectives" because it contains the same message. We do not want to make the term fuzzy,

therefore, we don't like people's democracy, socialist or social democracy, christian democracy, etc. Whether this is really understood or not is exactly what distinguishes successful from unsuccessful approaches to the transformation of the postcommunist countries.

Talking about the metamorphosis of Czech society (and those of other Central and East European countries), the most important thing now is to avoid falling into the dangerous reform trap of half-measures and useless political and social concessions, and not to give up the fight against an already emerging "réforme fatigue". The transformation has nonzero "transformation" costs and our task is to minimize them. This cannot be achieved only by spontaneous evolution of social institutions. The profound systemic change can be successful only if it is based on a clear and transparent vision of the future, the ability of politicians to sell such a vision to the citizens of the country and a pragmatic, and rational (and definitely not simple) transformation strategy.

To structure the logic of the whole process, to differentiate between the intentional and the unintentional the organized and the spontaneous parts of it, it is helpful to distinguish between passive and active transformation measures.

The passive (nonconstructivist and non-interventionist) side coincides with deregulation and liberalization. The political transformation was fully based on this, i.e. on creating preconditions for a free entry into the political market. We realized very soon that this was sufficient and that no direct measures were indispensable (it was almost not necessary to prohibit anything). This is not a trivial conclusion. The free political space was very soon filled with new political entities and by now, in my country at least, the standard political structure—characterized by ideologically well-defined political parties—has been developed. The political structure is more European than American, with more than two political parties, which results in a coalition government and standard pressures between the cabinet and parliament.

The economic transformation was, of course, based on liberalization as well. It has been proved that liberalization of markets, that is of prices, foreign trade and private entrepreneurship, is necessary for the fundamental change of the system, but we realized that this is not sufficient. As I said before, the passive transformation plus waiting for evolutionary emergence of efficient markets and strong economic agents would last too long and be too costly. It was, therefore, supplemented with positive, more or less active transformation measures.

As—I am sure—you expect, the most important shift at the microeconomic level was achieved by privatization. In our country we managed to effect the fastest and most extensive transfer of property rights, at least in this direction. As you know, it is much easier to nationalize than to privatize, it is more difficult to build than to destroy. The job required a very special mix of standard and nonstandard privatization methods, and the innovative Czech voucher privatization, which involved millions of our citizens, proved to be a catalyst of the economic transformation. Now, five years after the Velvet Revolution and four years after the beginning of privatization, the massive, "wholesale" privatization is practically over. We have to settle some residual cases, but these are already part of our posttransformation tasks and challenges.

Speaking of the posttransformation stage, we have to complete the process of liberalization, deregulate the few still regulated prices (though the list of regulated prices in the Czech Republic is not longer than in the Western countries) and institute full convertibility of the currency; complete the privatization process, which is anyway coming to its close.

This kind of institutional refinement is the posttransformation task of the government. In addition, we need to deepen the markets and to strengthen the health of participating economic agents. This is, however, already a part of the Hayekian evolutionary process, in which the role of government is marginal.

But it is connected with another important challenge which is no more an integral part of our original transformation task. That is the need to safeguard economic freedom and resist the temptations for the government (magnified by strong lobbyist pressures) to introduce the same forms of regulation, control, licensing, etc. as we can see in some Western countries these days.

I know you have your own experience in this respect in your country, you have your own prophets of a limited or expanding government, and I can assure you that we followed your domestic political debates with great interest before our Velvet Revolution and we do with enormous interest now.

Let me make a few comments about how I see it from Prague. The ideological conflict over communism is over and it makes us very happy. There are new conflicts and new dubious, but attractive and fashionable ideas which must be discussed and their pitfalls and unintended consequences must be exposed. I have in mind the protectionist arguments for the so-called fair trade (I always try to relate the dispute between free and fair trade to the difference between free and fair speech); competition constraining arguments based on the criticism of the alleged social and ecological dumping; collectivistic features of communitarianism and the ideology of civil society; environmental extremism and overkill, etc.

The protectionist blueprint is an illusion, based on fear. In the end, it will not protect jobs but destroy them. The accusations of "dumping" neglect the law of comparative advantage, different levels of productivity of labor and wages (and related working conditions), as well as the connection between wealth and externalities. Communitarianism, instead of advocating the importance of voluntary associations and naturally emerging intermediating structures, preaches nostalgic reminiscences about a past that never existed and criticizes modern society. Environmentalism with its distinctly Calvinistic flavour and an obvious biblical quality is based on widespread misinformation, myths, sensationalism and promotes a collectivist, redistributionist political agenda.

Our experience gives us special sensitivity to all that and we see the similarities of arguments used in our country in the past and now in the sophisticated debates in your country and elsewhere. It is our duty to remind of that. We all have to watch our own policies and institutions. There is always the danger of creeping etatism and stronger government powers. And it is our duty not to let it destroy our fragile free and democratic society.

MEMORIAL DAY 1995

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, sacrifice. It's a word we all know. All of us have made some sacrifices in our lives. We make sacrifices for our family, for our close friends, even for our neighbors and coworkers. Persons in the Armed Forces make many sacrifices, and over one million Americans have given their lives, the ultimate sacrifice, while serving in our Nation's armed forces. Throughout history, members of the Armed Forces have risked their lives not merely for their family or their coworkers, but for a cause represented by the American flag, and the freedom to choose and the liberty to succeed which it embodies.

Some Americans are too young to remember; others have too quickly forgotten. How important, therefore, that we honor our veterans, that we learn from them, and that we teach others about history, about war, about sacrifice. We are still reminded about Korea, Vietnam, and more recent encounters. We should not, however, allow the memory, the lessons, and the sacrifices of our terrible world wars to fade. Proud veterans of those wars are among us today. Their presence bears witness to sacrifice.

Fifty years ago this month, our Nation was beginning to absorb the meaning of victory in Europe, to realize what the final tally was in terms of lives lost or shattered as the result of the awful conflict in Europe and North Africa. In April of 1945, President Roosevelt had died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, GA. The battle in the Pacific still raged as scientists neared completion of the first atomic bomb. The sacrifices would continue for 4 more months, and then the bloodiest of all wars would be over.

Veterans of World War I saw staggering losses in bitter trench warfare and history's first use of such horrible tactics as gas warfare. Fewer than 20,000 veterans of that brutal conflict are still alive today.

Cemeteries in two small towns in northwest Maryland contain the dead from the bloodiest day of the Civil War. The United States and the world learned of the awful toll of war when two of Mathew Brady's assistants photographed the dead of the 1-day battle at Antietam. The pictures brought home the shocking toll of war and its accompanying sacrifice when they were first displayed in 1862, and they are no less shocking today. Each Memorial Day, the 2,100 graves of the Union dead are decorated with small American flags, a scene which stirs the conscience, but which only hints at the sacrifices which took place on the day of the battle. The nearby cemetery containing 2,400 Confederate dead, no less valiant, is undecorated on most Memorial Days, because there are not sufficient funds to remember the sacrifice of these equally selfless men and boys.

Battlefields and cemeteries remind us of the terrible sacrifices and loss of life in war. But many of us or our family members remember all too directly the experience of war. The first half of this century saw two world wars. These

were the "wars to end all wars". How wrong we were to think the experience of war was behind us! Consider Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Grenada, and Panama. The Persian Gulf, Somalia, and Haiti. We have asked much of our fighting men and women.

Although many members of our Armed Forces are buried on foreign soils, there are cemeteries throughout this country which contain the remains of the very best that America had to offer. Remembering is what Memorial Day is for, and what gives it meaning is how each one of us remembers the great sacrifices which have made possible the blessings we share as Americans today.

LOS ANGELES STUDENTS RECEIVING THE "TOOLS FOR SUCCESS"

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Miller Brewing Company and the Los Angeles Trade Technical College (LATTC) for establishing the "Tools for Success" Scholarship Program.

Since it began 4 years ago, the scholarship program has built a nationwide reputation and expanded into six more cities. Instead of awarding students with scholarship funds, "Tools for Success" provides graduates with the actual tools they will need to excel in their profession. Whether it is automotive repair or fashion design, students embarking on a career will have both the skills and the implements to compete in the marketplace.

The top two graduates from 16 selected trade professions at Los Angeles Trade Technical College are honored annually. Each of the 32 honorees will receive a complete set of tools to help them begin their career. Since Miller Brewing started the Tools for Success Program more than 100 graduates have benefited. Each honoree receives a set of tools donated by Snap-On Tools, valued between \$1,500 and \$2,000. Southern California Edison is also a partner in making this nationwide program a reality. Each of the scholarship sponsors deserves credit for developing a well-trained workforce that will stand ready to face the challenges of the 21st century.

Unfortunately, congressional duties will prevent me from attending the fourth annual awards ceremony. I say this partly because the College's renowned culinary arts students will prepare the awards luncheon.

The program is the brainchild of Victor Franco, Public Relations Manager, Miller Brewing Company at the Irwindale Brewery. Victor realized that vocational students have often been shortchanged at the scholarship table. Ninety percent of vocational graduates are required to have their own tools before they are hired. Often students cannot afford to make the large investment. By putting the tools in their hand, the students are well on their way to finding a job and honing their skills in the working world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring their year's Tools for Success scholarship awardees and to all of the individuals who have made this program thrive.

AN AMENDMENT ADDRESSING THE DEFINITION OF A SMALL BUSINESS IN SECTION 322

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, under Chairman Shuster's bill, H.R. 961—Clean Water Act Amendments of 1995, general and site-specific permits are required unless the entity can prove that its activities do not pose a significant risk to health and the environment, in which case, a permit would be required. However, an exemption is provided for small businesses that meet the definition of "small business" as promulgated by the EPA. Under the provisions of the committee bill, a small business is exempt from general and site-specific permits unless the State finds that, without permits, stormwater discharges would have a significant adverse effect on water quality. In this case, a permit would be required regardless of whether the entity was a small business or not.

While the reformed permitting process is a tremendous positive step in the right direction, the bill leaves it to the discretion of the EPA to define "small business." We fear that EPA will attempt to circumvent the clear intent of the bill and define "small business" so narrowly that it has no practical application.

The amendment which I plan to offer, a copy of which follows, uses similar language from section 507 of the Clean Air Act as it relates to defining "small business" based on number of employees. Under the Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environment Compliance Assistance Program, small business is defined as having 100 or fewer employees. Our amendment as written would still allow EPA to define "small business," but any definition would have to include language to define "small business" as having 100 or fewer employees.

Even if this amendment is adopted, a State would still maintain authority to require permits by certain small businesses if it found that the stormwater discharges from the business would have a significant adverse effect on water quality. The amendment is intended to reduce the cost and paper-work that literally thousands of small business would be burdened with if they were not initially excluded from the permitting process.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. BACHUS OF ALABAMA

Page 146, line 21, after the period insert the following:

At a minimum, the term "small business" shall include a corporation, partnership, unincorporated business, and sole proprietorship employing 100 or fewer full time employees.

AN AMENDMENT TO RESOLVE THE TACOMA DECISION

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to resolve the friction and conflict that the Clean Water Act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in its 1994 Tacoma decision, is creating with the Federal Power Act. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Clean Water Act, in particular section 401 of the Act, so broadly as to effectively supersede the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing authority over hydropower projects under the Federal Power Act. This amendment would rectify that situation by exempting hydropower projects from regulation under the Clean Water Act.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission already conducts a comprehensive review of proposed new hydropower projects when first deciding whether to issue a license and again upon relicensing. That review takes into account the inputs of state and federal agencies, Indian tribes, and the public. The review also carefully evaluates and addresses the potential environmental impacts of each proposed and existing project. Therefore, in the context of hydropower projects under the Commission's jurisdiction, there is no need for the additional, duplicative layer of regulation that the Clean Water Act now creates. This amendment eliminates the duplicative layer of federal regulation.

CUTS IN NUCLEAR ARSENALS NEEDED

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the letter I and 24 of my colleagues sent to President Clinton last Friday. In it, we urged him to propose beginning negotiations with Russia on a START III agreement, to further limit our two nations' massive nuclear weapons arsenals.

Depending on the outcome of this week's summit in Moscow, I will consider introducing a resolution similar to this letter. I believe these reductions are vital in order to achieve a safer world for all of us.

ELIZABETH FURSE,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 5, 1995.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
President of the United States of America,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We wish you success in your upcoming summit with President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow.

The substantial improvement in relations between Russia and ourselves in this post-Cold War era offers a historic opportunity to secure further reductions in nuclear arms, thereby reducing the nuclear risk and cost

for the United States, Russia and the world. As you know, at your September 1994 summit with President Yeltsin, you agreed that our two nations would discuss possibilities for further limits on our remaining nuclear forces, including further reductions. As you prepare for the summit, we urge you to prompt the United States Senate to complete START II approval of ratification. In Moscow, we urge you to encourage Russia also to ratify START II.

We believe that the United States should begin negotiations with Russia as quickly as possible on a START III agreement to achieve deeper cuts in our strategic nuclear arsenals. Such an agreement should require dismantling excess warheads and placing the resulting nuclear materials in storage under international or bilateral monitoring. We also encourage you to initiate negotiations with Russia to retire and dismantle all tactical nuclear weapons in our respective arsenals.

Additional measures toward nuclear disarmament enjoy broad support among the American public and are vital to reducing the threat of nuclear conflict. We hope you will include these practical steps in the summit agenda.

Sincerely,

Tom Barrett, Howard Berman, Sherrod Brown, Bob Clement, Peter DeFazio, Ron Dellums, Michael Doyle, Lane Evans, Elizabeth Furse, Sam Gejdenson, Maurice Hinchey, Zoe Lofgren, Ed Markey, David Minge, Connie Morella, Jim Oberstar, Major Owens, Frank Pallone, Nancy Pelosi, Martin Sabo, Pat Schroeder, Jose Serrano, Louise Slaughter, Pete Stark, Ron Wyden,

AN AMENDMENT ADDRESSING HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, last year, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision commonly referred to as the Tacoma decision that has created friction, conflict, and unnecessary, duplicative regulation for the Nation's hydropower projects. Specifically, the Court has interpreted section 401 of the Clean Water Act so broadly as to supersede the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing authority over the projects under the Federal Power Act.

The Court's opinion allows State water quality agencies to set conditions directly on the operation of hydropower projects, not just the discharges they produce. Furthermore, these conditions are not limited to standards set under the act but can be based on independent State laws that may not have water quality as their objective. The Court also said that water quality agencies can evaluate whether a project is consistent with the agency's designated uses for the water body, not just narrative and numeric water quality criteria. Most troubling, the Court also said that the conditions can directly address stream flows, even for aesthetic, fish and wildlife, or recreation purposes.

The following amendment, which we plan to offer to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1995, would restore the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licens-

ing authority by narrowing the reach of the Clean Water Act, in particular section 401, as to hydroelectric projects. The amendment would limit State water quality agencies to applying narrative and numeric water quality criteria to the project discharges. If an agency wants to go beyond those definitive criteria, then it would need to submit its recommendations to the Commission for consideration as part of the Commission's comprehensive licensing review of the projects. Under section 10(a) of the Federal Power Act, such recommendations would get serious consideration, along with the numerous other environmental, recreational, and other recommendations the Commission reviews for each project.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. BACHUS OF ALABAMA

Page 213, after line 5, insert the following:
SEC. 507. FEDERAL POWER ACT PART I
PROJECTS.

Section 511(a) (33 U.S.C. 1371(a)) is amended by striking "or (3)" and inserting the following: "(3) applying to hydropower projects within the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or its successors under the authority of part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791 et seq.); except that water quality certification, unless waived or denied, shall be issued for such projects under section 401 and the water quality conditions in those certifications shall become conditions on project licenses and except that any water quality certification conditions or denial issued under section 401 shall be limited to consideration of narrative and numeric water quality criteria adopted in water quality standards under section 303 and such conditions shall not regulate, or such denial be based on, water use or water quantities; or (4)".

Renumber subsequent sections of the bill and conform the table of contents of the bill accordingly.